The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 33. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Admiral Stringham died in Brooklyn on Monday, aged 78.

—McKee couldn't compromise, and so he wants a new trial.

—One million dollars in silver is now en route from San Francisco to London.

—There seems to be a healthy fear among the churches about being mixed up in that Advisory Council.

—Jubal Early is out in a card exonerating General Winder from the charge of ill-treating Federal prisoners.

—Roumania refuses to pay her customary tribute to Turkey because the latter does not defend her from foreign invasion.

—They say ex-Senator Morgan of New York has had a chance to decline the mission to Great Britain and has declined.

—There is talk among the Connecticut farmers of a pledge not to raise any tobacco this year, so as to work off the surplus.

—The Second Congregational church of Norwich, Conn., voted unanimously to decline participation in the Plymouth church advisory council.

—New Haven appropriated $10,000 to help the unemployed, and there are so many applications for work that each person can only obtain a five days' job in a month.

—Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, says in the course of eight or ten days he will ask the committee to formally consider his tariff bill.

—Three years ago Sheffield sent cutlery and steel rails to the United States valued at £1,700,000. Last year the total value of goods exported to this country was only £690,000.

—"That scene" between the President, Secretary Bristow and Attorney General Pierrepont was handsomely described, as scenes that never take place often are. Grant and Bristow seem to be perfectly agreed to "let no guilty man escape," but the manufacturers of cassards are anxious to have it otherwise.

—The great Democratic policy of retrenchment seems to amount to an effort to save a few thousand dollars in cutting the salaries of officers of the army and reducing the rations of the West Pointcadets, in order to pay off Confederate cotton claims and enter upon a career of fraudulent Southern improvements.

—The New York *Tribune* in considering our Reform School as pictured in the light of the testimony recently given to the world, sagely concludes, "It would be wise in New York just now to oversee more closely her own charities, by means of men not too practical to be humane nor too sympathetic to be sharp-sighted."

—Dr. Levyshon, an eminent Prussian journalist and Vienna correspondent of several German newspapers, notwithstanding the intercession of the German Ambassador and despite Dr. Levyshon's well known moderation, has been expelled from Austria, charged with disseminating in telligence unfavorable to the realm.

—Cardinal Manning writes to the London *Times*, stating that telegrams from Rome that he has made to promote the conversion of a portion of the English Ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end, are both from first to last wholly devoid of truth.

—The *Globe-Democrat* says there is not a scintilla of truth in the statement that a civil suit has been brought against Mr. McKee, and that statement is the first scintilla of evidence from the *Democrat* that it has taken any interest in the "crooked whisky" trials since McKee was put in a position that fairly entitles him to a new striped suit.

—They say Blaine can no longer be called the "handsome Blaine." His figure has grown stout and pudgy, and the tailor cannot make the fine dress-coat button without wrinkles over the rounded breast and capacious chest. There is an ugly bald place on the back of his head, and the eyes, which were once luminous and large, are partially obscured by fat, which is further manifest in general fullness of the face.

SWINBURNE seems to be steadily rising in the estimation of English critics. It used to be the fashion to either abuse or ignore him; but the *Saturday Review* concedes in a recent number that "if he bears the necessity for restraint in mind, and chooses to turn his attention to an English drama fitted for representation, there appears no reason why he should not produce one of the finest works of that kind that have been seen in modern times."

—A prominent Republican who has served on the Appropriations Committee of previous Congresses, and who is as well informed in regard to the cost of administering the Government as any member of the House, gives it as his opinion that a reduction of $15,000,000 may be made from the appropriations of last year, but says that to attempt to reduce them $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 will only result in crippling the Government, and will react disastrously upon the party which attempts it.

—The Committee on Transportation recently appointed by the Chicago Board of Trade to investigate the matter of alleged discrimination against Chicago and in favor of other cities, made by the Eastern pool lines, have made a report. The committee declare that they have found the most serious charges substantiated, by the fact that the discrimination of three kinds—that of the pool lines, that of the bankrupt and by the independent railroads. They recommend additional means of transportation.

—A remembrancer of slaveholding days was brought up in a suit in New York yesterday. A negro born in slavery brings suits to recover the estate of his half-brother, a New York merchant, who all through his long business career in this city was supposed by his friends and associates to be a white man. And it would seem likely that the strict construction of the law will give the property to this unrecognized black relative of the dead white man, whom the latter probably never knew or loved, to the exclusion of all those nearest and dearest to him in life.

—The New York *World* gives these figures to show the actual loss of revenue by the new tariff bill: "Decrease of revenue—1. Cotton goods, $1,694,657; 2. Metal and hardware, $1,875,122; 3 Raw wools and woolen fabrics, $4,933,901; 4. Silk fabrics, $3,773,109; 5. Sundry articles which are now paying double duties, $336,983; 6. Free list (in round numbers), $3,000,000; total reduction of revenue $15,618,472. Increase of revenue —On coffee, $12,718,800; on tea, $9,425,600; on block tin, $344,580; on cigars, $43,417; on tobacco, $376,979; total increase of revenue, $19,969,376; balance in favor of new tariff $4,355,904; or less than eleven per cent. of revenue collected in 1875.

—Mr. Bangs takes pains, in his report just printed, to dispel the popular fallacy that the fast postal service is ruinously expensive. He admits that the fast mail trains on the main route [that to Chicago] have added $115,076 10 to the expenses of the department since Sept. 10, 1875, but argues that the new system has led to the discontinuance of eight lines of postal cars and the discharge of a large number of clerks, the decrease amounting to $97,827 71. Fast mails on this route cost, therefore, $17,248 39 more than slow mails, and inasmuch as twenty-five millions people are benefitted by the earlier receipt and dispatch of their letters the superintendent considers the service a cheap blessing. On the other route the results are not as favorable, the net increase being $81,402.

—The *Globe-Democrat*, in referring to Bro. Bowen's letter, says: "To a man absorbed in paying for Northern Pacific bonds with editorials on "the Banana belt," it was of no consequence whatever that the sacredness of the pulpit was degraded into a cloak for the pollution of the homes of the church members, nor was it worth while to put any restraint on the crafty libertine, though victim after victim fell before his seductions. This is what Mr. Bowen asks us to believe on his word, and it would be cruel not to believe his share in it, since he desires us to do so. But when Mr. Bowen asks us to believe that this conduct of Beecher was most unnatural, we cannot help answering that the conduct which Bowen acknowledges is quite as unnatural as the conduct which Beecher denies; and though it might be hard to choose between them, we should not like, as a matter of choice, to take Bowen."

—There was a nice exhibition of Heroworship in Philadelphia on Saturday, when the pulpit, chairs, &c., used in the Depot building during the Moody and Sankey meetings were sold. George H. Stuart wanted to buy the whole lot for $3,000, but the offer was refused. Two ten cent towels used by Mr. Moody were sold for $5 each, those used by Sankey were sold for $5.50 each. The bell sold for $10. The enthusiasm was reached when the platform on which Mr. Moody had preached, together with the Bible-rest, crimson plush on the pulpit, a piece of ingrain carpet on the pulpit, and a speaking-tube from the platform to Mr. Moody's room were put up as one lot. "How much am I bid?" cried Mr. Shaw. "Is $60 bid? $100 I hear. Shall it be $110?" he asked of Mr. Stuart. "Oh, no," answered Mr. Stuart, "I have no desire to bid against Mr. Bailey, for he intends to turn preacher, and I know he will want this platform." It was finally secured by Mr. Bailey at $125. Mr. Stuart bought Mr. Moody's chair for $55, and Mr. Fields that used by Mr. Sankey for the same price. Mr. Wanamaker bought the chair on which President Grant sat during his visit to the depot on the 16th of December, for $25. Then there was a fall to $5 for Governor Hartranft's chair, with an immediate rise to $15 for the chief usher's, and to $20 for that used by Colonel Thomas A. Scott. The tables occupied by the reporters—the unsanctified heathen who told the world what Moody and Sankey were doing—went at popular prices, thirty cents each, and the remainder of the 10,000 chairs in the depot brought twenty-five cents each.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Conference Report on the Finance Bill.

The Measure to be Finally Passed To-day.

Petition Against the Issue of More Pittsburgh Bonds.

Reasons Why They Should Not be Authorized.

The Bankrupt Bill Passed by the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met, at 8 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Bills on First Reading

was the regular order of business, which consists in simply reading the same.

A concurrent resolution requesting the Senators and members of Congress to vote for an act equalizing bounties to soldiers, sailors and marines in the late rebellion.

Also to vote for the repeal of the bankrupt act.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. STRANG, from the Conference Committee, made the following report:

The undersigned committee, appointed to consider the differences existing between the two Houses on House bill 14, entitled "An act," &c., respectfully report that they recommend that the House recede from its non-concurrence in Section 2, with the following additional amendment: Insert in line 6, section 2, after the word "interest," the words "or other consideration;" in line 15, section 2, after the word "account," the words "to the Auditor General;" that the House recede from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to section 3, with the following additional amendment: Insert in line 3, section 3, after the word "October," the words "in each and every year." The House recedes from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, inserting section 4.

The above report was unanimously signed by the Committee of Conference, and the bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and will finally pass both Houses to-morrow.

The following is a correct copy of the bill as amended:

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May 9th, 1874.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, income from or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and two-thirds of all the tax on the capital stock of all corporations of this Commonwealth. The general revenue fund shall consist of one-third of all taxes on the capital stock of corporations, and all other revenues of the Commonwealth. Provided, however, that for the fiscal year ending November 30th, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the amount derived from the tax on the capital stock on corporations shall be paid into the general revenue fund and the remaining one-third into the sinking fund. Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to authorize the use or application of any moneys which, under existing laws, have already been paid into the sinking fund otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection.

SEC. 2. That the State Treasurer shall, on the first business day of each month, render a statement of account to the Auditor General, giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount on that day in the State Treasury belonging exclusively to the sinking fund. Such statement shall include the names of banks, corporations, firms or individuals with whom the moneys of said fund are deposited, with the various amounts of such deposits, the securities held by the State for the safe keeping of the same, and the rate of interest or other consideration, if any, received by the State on such deposits, and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the State Treasurer, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature or any citizen of the State desiring to inspect the same, and each bank, corporation, firm or individual with whom such moneys are deposited shall render on the first business day of each month an account to the Auditor General corresponding to that of the State Treasurer, giving the amount of such moneys deposited during the month, the amount then on deposit, the rate of interest, if any, paid on such deposit, and the securities held by the State for the safe keeping of such moneys.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to render a statement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the first business day of January, April, July and October in each and every year, giving the balance remaining in the sinking fund in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt, whereupon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall authorize the purchase by the fiscal agent of the State of the loans of the Commonwealth next maturing at the then market rates. Provided such purchase can be made for the best interests of the Commonwealth. Provided further, that all such investments shall immediately be canceled by said agent, and a certificate of the same forwarded to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in like manner as if the said loan had been redeemed by the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The State Treasurer shall in his monthly report to the Auditor General take credit for the amount of such purchases made by the said fiscal agent, and shall also give the rate and amount of premium, if any, paid for such purchases.

SEC. 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30.

Dividing Boroughs Into Wards.

The rules were suspended and the following bill passed on third reading:

A supplementary act to prescribe the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards—yeas 132, nay 1.

Letters, petitions, memorials, &c., were read and properly referred.

Petition from Pittsburgh.

By Mr. CARSON, a petition against the issue of more Pittsburgh bonds.

The undersigned property owners of Pittsburgh respectfully protest and object against the issue of any more municipal bonds or an increase in the city's debt, for the following reasons: First, because our municipal taxation has been made oppressive, the value of our property depressed, and the city's prosperity seriously impaired by an already inordinate increase of the city's debt, and we are well aware that loans will be spent as in the past, regardless of the city or her taxpayers; second, because the city, as is well known, has already exceeded her constitutional limit of indebtedness. The courts, on this ground, now refuse to approve her bonds for street opening and the like without sureties. The Legislature, therefore, cannot make valid the bonds for additional loans, and any attempt to sell them would be a fraud on the purchasers as well as the taxpayers, and render it necessary for us to advertise the public against them in the money markets.

(Signed) JAMES KELLY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALEX KING,
WM. MCCULLY & CO.,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
D. A. STEWART,
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
BISSELL & CO.,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
And many others.

Mine Ventilation.

By Mr. LARGE, a petition of citizens of West Elizabeth praying for the passage of the bituminous ventilation bill.

Equalizing Bounties.

A concurrent resolution asking Senators and members of Congress to vote for an act equalizing bounties to soldiers, sailors and marines in the late rebellion.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. IRWIN again called up the resolution for the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. CHRISTY opposed the passage of the resolution.

The yeas and nays were called, when it passed by a vote of yeas 96 and nays 34.

Reports from Committees.

By Mr. HAYS, an act relating to boarding house keepers, authorizing the attaching of wages for boarding not exceeding four weeks. Reported affirmatively.

Also an act relating to Sheriff's sales of real estate, with a negative recommendation.

By Mr. ZERN, an act enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen of cities of the second and third class. This bill gives Aldermen enlarged powers and jurisdiction in all cases within three hundred dollars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

By Mr. CHRISTY, an act making appropriations for the payment of printing, stationery and necessary expenses incurred by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine the question of the improvement of the Ohio river.

Also, an act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

An act relating to compensation of County Treasurers.

Supplement to the Wallace Act.

Mr. HENRY (Erie) read in place a supplement to the Wallace act, extending the term of Select Councilmen in cities of the third class from two to three years—another evidence of the need of further classification.

Bill 14.

The Conference Committee on House bill No. 14, relating to the Sinking Fund, was read in the House and ordered printed. A report of the same was made in the Senate. The bill will pass the House undoubtedly tomorrow, and become a law, when the members will receive their salary and State institutions their respective appropriations.

A large number of bills passed first reading, after which the House adjourned. K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

SPAIN.

Election Frauds.

LONDON, February 7.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Saville this morning, which contains the following details of the recent elections in Spain for members of the new Cortes: The frauds and intimidation practiced by the Government in the conduct of the elections have done more to destroy confidence and promote discord in the provinces than can possibly be estimated. Not only was wholesale bribery practiced, but voting papers were forged by thousands. In one town in Andalusia the Liberals presented a protest, whereupon five or six persons were immediately imprisoned. Men-of-war were sent to seaports of known Liberal proclivities, and carbineers and armed police in all places hindered voters. In some districts voting licenses were only given to known partisans of the Ministry.

Carlists Driven from Abadino.

MADRID, February 7.—Official dispatches announce that General Quesada has driven the Carlists from Abadino, near Durango, after a sharp engagement. Seventy more Carlists submitted in Navarre.

GERMANY.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, February 8.—A special from Berlin says the report that Germany has declined to make any representations to Spain in regard to Cuba is incorrect. The German Government has not received the communication of the United States, which did not require or invite an answer, but there is every reason to believe that Germany is not unwilling to impress upon Spain the justice of the American complaints and the advisability of making some redress.

State Railways.

LONDON, February 8.—The *Post's* Berlin special says the Prussian cabinet have decided to push the transfer of the Prussian State railways to the Empire, and it is hoped the arrangement will be ratified before the close of the present session of the Reichstag.

ITALY.

British Foreign Bible Society.

LONDON, February 8—7 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome to the *News* says the inaugural meeting of the British Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at the American church on the Via Condotti. English, Scotch and American Protestants were present.

Garibaldi Advising Cremation.

Cunco, an old friend of Garibaldi, recently died in Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy have consequently refused the remains Christian burial. Garibaldi writes to a friend advising cremation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grain Markets.

LONDON, February 7.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its weekly review of the grain markets for the past week, says: The weather has been muggy and unfavorable to trade. Prices generally declined about one shilling per quarter in consequence of the deteriorated condition. Home deliveries are still short compared with last year. Business has been heavy and imports rather less, and will probably continue to diminish until prices improve. At Paris flour declined a franc. In Germany the markets have rather improved for wheat. In Belgium and Holland they are dull and unchanged.

THE WHISKY RING.

Trial of Gen. Babcock in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—General O. E. Babcock appeared in the United States Court this morning, to answer to the indictment charging him with complicity in the whisky frauds. He was attended by Judge John K. Porter, of New York; Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago; ex-Attorney General Williams, Judge John M. and Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, as counsel. Col. Flanagan, of United States Marshal Campbell, for the Northern District of Illinois, and his brother, C. W. Babcock, of Kansas, sat in the court room near him. District Attorney D. P. Dyer and the special counsel, James B. Broadhead and Major Lucien Eaton, appeared for the Government. It was Gen. Babcock's first appearance in the court since his indictment, and the formality of pleading not guilty was gone through with. The jurors remaining on the old panel and those specially summoned for this case were called over, but only half of them responded, they having been selected from outside of St. Louis county, and some of them not having had time to arrive. Mr. Storrs stated that the counsel for the defence very much needed another day for consultation, and also to await the arrival of very important documentary evidence. The counsel for the Government made no objection to the delay, and after a brief consultation Judge Dillon announced that the case would go over until to-morrow morning, and that at two o'clock P. M. the jury would be called again, that it might be seen who were present.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Growth of Custer City—Miners Coming in Rapidly—New and Richer Gold Fields Discovered—Indians on the War Path.

OMAHA, February 7.—A letter from Custer City, in the Black Hills, of January 25th, says over forty houses are now up and sixty in process of erection. Water was found twenty feet from the surface. A steam sawmill has been in operation eight days. Flour is twelve dollars per hundred pounds and shoulder bacon thirty cents per pound. New parties arrived here this winter, and made new laws. Old pioneers find mining claims jumped. Miners from the North, this side of the Big Horn, report new discoveries far surpassing any yet made. Thirty men left here to-day to prospect them. Red Cloud and several hundred warriors have gone North. They are reported to have said they would die on the war path rather than stay on the reservation and starve. Sitting Bull will co-operate with him. Everybody is well.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The New Campaign Begun in New York.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Notwithstanding the bad condition of the streets, fully 9,000 people attended the revival services of Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome this evening. Mr. Sankey sang "Hold the Fort" and other hymns, the choir of 1,000 trained voices and the audience joining in the chorus. Mr. Moody preached from the text "God hath chosen a weak thing of the world to confound the strong." He fervently exhorted all to pray for the spirit of God to quicken them for the good work. He announced a noon prayer meeting for every day. After another hymn the benediction was pronounced. In the smaller hall Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., addressed a large audience.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1876.

The Pacific Railroads.

The sinking fund propositions of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad companies, sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, are those which were submitted in February, 1875, providing in each case for the creation of a sinking fund by the payment of certain fixed amounts into the United States Treasury yearly, and also the retention by the Government of all amounts then or thereafter earned for governmental transportation. The Central Pacific proposed to pay $400,000 per annum and the Union Pacific $500,000 per annum for the firstten years, $750,000 for the next ten years, and $1,000,000 yearly thereafter.

—Chief Justice White, in charging the grand jury at Salt Lake City concerning polygamy, said: "We had better look it squarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some, and govern ourselves by right reason and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this territory. Mormonism may survive, and relieved from it would stand unshackled and free as every other creed or mode of religious worship, shielded and protected by the Constitution of our common country, but if Mormonism cannot sever itself from polygamy it will be to it the bridal of death."

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Centennial Bill to be Called Up in the Senate To-day.

THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Specie Resumption.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the New York Board of Trade deliberating the inexpediency of attempting the resumption of specie payments before the requisite conditions are ripe for it. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Centennial Bill.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that after the morning hour to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take up and consider the House bill appropriating $1,500,000 to aid in the Centennial celebration.

Alabama Claims.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with verbal amendments, the House bill providing for the payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims.

The amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in and the bill passed.

Pacific Railroads.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the Senate resolution of January 26, enclosing communications from Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in regard to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the amounts due the Government by said companies. Laid on the table.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. MOREY, resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature for an appropriation to construct levees of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. SAYLER, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on public lands.

By Mr. FORT, declaring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holiday, and that on the 14th of April the national flag shall float at half mast.

By Mr. BLAND, to substitute legal tender notes for National bank notes, and to make duties on imports receivable one-half in legal tender notes, and to repeal the resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875.

By Mr. WHEELER, to reduce the expense of collecting the customs.

By Mr. HUNTON, to aid the Washington & Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of the road to the Ohio river.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, to give the right of action for injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Finance Question.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules so that the House may proceed to vote separately on the following two resolutions:

Resolved, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin does not include authority to issue paper of the Government as money, and in the judgment of the House the Constitution does not confer on Congress power to issue in time of peace the promises or obligations of the Government as legal tender in payment of debts.

Resolved, That any legislation touching the legal tender currency of the Government should keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payment, and should tend to enhance the value of that currency for the redemption of which the faith of the United States has been pledged to its citizens.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 96, nays 140—and the resolutions were not before the House.

3.65 District Bonds.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to pay the interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in and that they be referred to a conference committee. He made that motion, and it was agreed to.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain and report what action, if any, has been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the connection of the United States Minister at the court of St. James with the directory of the so-called Emma mine, and with the prosecution of the Maicho claim. Adopted.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haskins in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Messrs. HOLMAN and GARFIELD, when the committee rose.

The Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the payment of judgments rendered by the Alabama Court of Claims were concurred in.

Adjourned.

CAPTURED.

Strategy at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Ohio River Improvement Meeting Yesterday—Coal Merchants Rule Its Resolutions—A New and Novel Plan Submitted—Erection of Dams Opposed.

The meeting of "manufacturers, bankers, mechanics and business men" yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, was called for the purpose of advocating the improvement of the Ohio river, regardless of the objections of the coal operators. The dealers in coal, however, executed a flank movement and captured the meeting, to the deep and inexpressible disgust of those who went with the other purpose in view. The coal men themselves turned out in force, which is more than can be said of the representatives of other classes of business, and they also took the precaution to have present twenty-five or thirty broad-shouldered, blue-shirted and brawny deckhands, pumpers, &c.; fellows with well developed chests, strong lungs and vocal organs, one of whom was capable of overcoming the efforts of three ordinary men in a rice vote. The meeting could hardly be termed an extraordinarily large one. Indeed, in a hall of greater dimensions, it wouldn't have been even a large one, but the Chamber of Commerce rooms were quite well filled. It was organized about two o'clock by calling Mr. Joseph Dilworth to the chair, and selecting Mr. D. Stewart and the newspaper reporters as secretaries.

Secretary Cass then read a lengthy article, written by Mr. Jno. F. Bennett, and containing his views of the best method for the improvement of the Ohio.

The explanation of the author, previous to explicitly stating his plan for the improvement of the Ohio, is quite long, and the theory he elucidates is the result of many years' observation and experience. He starts out by giving, as a fundamental proposition, his conclusion that when the water courses of the Monongahela and Allegheny valleys were originally formed, the forces then at work scooped out the valleys to one continually descending graded trough, beginning with the smaller streams near the headwaters of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, scooping them out clean to a gradually descending grade, and leaving in them a few feet of sand and gravel, as at present. On the truth of this statement depends Mr. Bennett's plan for improving the navigation of the rivers; that is to say, if this original river bed is not a regularly descending graded trough, but is interrupted by stratified rocks extending across the valley, and coming up to near the present low water level, then the proposed plan fails. The falls of the Ohio river, at Louisville, he claims to be merely accidental. The area of the water shed of the Monongahela valley he ascertained to be 7,503 square miles, and of the Allegheny valley 9,710 square miles, making a total of 17,213 square miles. The annual rainfall in this region is 36 inches, and the evaporation 50 per cent. Seventeen thousand two hundred and thirteen square miles of water shed with an annual rainfall of 36 inches gives 1,439,512,697,600 cubic feet total, of which one-half passes off by evaporation, and one-half, or 719,806,348,800 cubic feet, passes off by the Ohio river. The author further calculates that in the beds of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers and their feeders is a reservoir of water equal to eighty-two square miles of ten feet deep, or 22,982,952,960 cubic feet of water. This is a.19 per cent. of the total yearly river discharge, or equal to twelve days average discharge of water by river. In the sand and gravel of the two rivers, below water level, where they join together to form the Ohio river, Mr. Bennett estimates that there is a superficial area of 54,500 feet of water. At the rate of flowage of this underground water, which rate is given, he estimates that it would require 66 days to empty the sand and gravel reservoir, supposing the water in it should receive no increase in that time. This quantity of water, if passing through a gate or opening of 200 feet wide, flowing at the rate of two miles an hour, would give a depth of 6.8 feet.

THE PLAN.

Having given the results of his experiments and calculations, of which the above is a condensation, Mr. Bennett then submits his plan, as follows: "I propose that the navigation of the Ohio river be improved by building dams across the valley from hillside to hillside, having their foundations on the original river bed, to be built of stone concreted together, so as to be impervious to water, and brought up to a height of six or eight feet above the present level of the river at low water, leaving a gate or opening in such dams or walls of two hundred feet wide, at the place in each dam or wall as is at present indicated by the low water river channel. Such a wall or dam so built will compel the underground flowing water to rise to the level of the top of the dam and flow into the present river bed; and this, not only at the wall but everywhere all along the pool between each wall or dam, dividing the river into pools with six to eight feet depth of water above their present level, and with corresponding width; communicating with each other by the gate or opening in each wall or dam; and thus at low water having very little current in each wide pool, increased to a gentle current of about two miles an hour as it passes through the gate or opening into each lower pool.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

After detailing the manner in which the underground water will rise to the surface Mr. Bennett says "that in forming an estimate of the cost of building these underground impervious walls, it is proper to say that the wall need only be of thickness enough to render it impervious to water; that when built it will be kept in place by the sand and gravel on each side of it, excepting that part of it which will have to be built in the present river channel, which will have to be raised above low water mark the six or eight feet lift determined upon, and where the wall will have to be of sufficient thickness and solidity to resist the flowing pressure of water at floods. I am inclined to think that one such dam could be built at McKee's Rocks, a few miles below this city, and where the proposed dam, lock and chanoine wicket pass, is talked of, for $800,000 Such a wall or dam would be permanent, and would not much, if at all, exceed the cost of the chanoine plan of improvement." In conclusion the author recommends, as a foundation for these walls or dams, a strata of tenacious blue clay underlying the level of the low water bed of the river.

The reading of the opinion was intently listened to by the audience, and when through it was, on motion of Mr. John F. Dravo, received and filed for future reference.

EXAMINATION REQUESTED.

Mr. Bennett then submitted the following:

Resolved, That, a plan of permanently improving the navigation of the Ohio river having been laid before this meeting, which, if feasible, will be a true improvement of the river without the accompanying obstructions of locks, dams or movable wickets, the Secretary of War is respectfully requested to cause an examination of this plan to be made and reported upon before proceeding to erect dams that, under the most favorable circumstances, are great obstructions to the free navigation of the river.

Mr. Stewart moved that all that part of the resolution following the words, "reported upon," be stricken out.

The discussion that ensued was confined chiefly to Mr. Dravo, who urged its adoption for the reason that it makes a very modest request. How best to improve the Ohio river is the vital and perplexing question now before this community. The plan submitted by Mr. Bennett is a very novel one; he asks no appropriation but only an examination of it by the engineers of the Government as to its practicability. If the Ohio is capable of being improved without the inevitable obstruction of piers, locks and dams, the great object of those who navigate it is attained. Provided the plan is a scientific one it inaugurates an era that relieves us of all embarrassment. Mr. Dravo therefore favored the resolution.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that it, together with all other resolutions, be referred to a committee of twenty or twenty-five, to be carefully selected by the Chair. The Chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Simpson Horner said that a better committee could not be obtained than the United States engineers at Washington, who are scientific men, and capable of judging whether or not the plan is a good and practical one.

Mr. Stewart's motion was then put and lost, after which the resolution was adopted unabridged.

Mr. R. C. Gray, who was standing in the hall doorway, moved that the meeting adjourn.

Mr. Horner trusted there would be no attempt to force an adjournment. He said the meeting had not been called by the irrverants, and he hoped there would be a free, full, and fair discussion of all matters that might be brought before it. If the river men were afraid of debate, it would become them to secure an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was not pushed. Col. Schoonmaker then presented the following:

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE.

To the Honorable Members, Representatives and Senators, Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, It being the desire of all citizens of Western Pennsylvania to secure an improvement of the Ohio river in such a manner as to practically benefit every one; and

WHEREAS, The Government Engineers in charge thereof have adopted a plan to secure the same, that after a most careful consideration is not pronounced good by those whose interests are concentrated in the cheapening of transportation by uninterrupted navigation; and

WHEREAS, Their whole business is sought to be engulfed in an experiment fostered by a few who have no interest whatever in the navigation of the Ohio river, or other interests beyond a desire to benefit personally by an expenditure of Government funds for an uncalled for experiment; and

WHEREAS, An already overtaxed people do not see the necessity of beginning an experiment, to complete which will require an expenditure of upwards of $60,000,000 of their hard earned money, therefore, be it

Resolved, That if it is desirable to experiment on adjustable chutes in dams, it should be done in some tributary of the Ohio, and not where it will effect the ruin of a great national highway in case of its failure; and

Resolved, That the true principal of radical improvement of the Ohio is in keeping the natural channel clear of obstructions, such as bridges, piers, snags, wrecks, &c., and contracting the stream in wide places, or behind islands, for which purpose the Government is earnestly requested to make such appropriations to secure the same as may be deemed necessary by the engineers in charge of the Ohio river, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Remarks were called for on a motion to adopt the resolutions, and Mr. Dravo said he would like to have plenty of discussion upon the matter. If any present entertained views different from the river men, he hoped they would be heard by the meeting, and that they would speak frankly. No one manifested a desire to say anything, however, and after adopting the resolutions the meeting adjourned with the spirits of the coal merchants at an elevated altitude.

OIL.

Statistics From the Wells.

The Oil City *Derrick* gives the following summary of the wells finished or in process of drilling during the month of January:

		Wells.	*Rigs.*
Total in Butler February 1		62	28
" Clarion	"	44	34
" Venango	"	19	25
" McKean	"	17	40
Grand totals February 1		142	127
" January 1		168	86
Total wells and rigs February 1		269	
" " January 1		254	
Increase in February		15	
Wells due this month in Butler		37	
" " Clarion		25	
" " Venango		10	
" " McKean		11	
Likely to be finished in February		83	

Economy.

If there ever was a time when you could practice true economy in the purchase of a piano or organ, now is that time pre-eminently, as Mr. Hamilton, at 77 Fifth avenue, is closing out his entire stock at the lowest possible figures, preparatory to removing to his new store, 87 Fifth avenue. His stock consists of the Decker & Bradbury Piano and the great Estey Cottage Organ. Just think of getting 6 and 7 stop organs at $100 to $125 that you originally paid $200 for, and pianos at $200 to $400 worth $400 to $800. These are not necessarily cash prices either, as you can arrange the terms to suit your convenience, as cash is not so much the object as to reduce his immense stock rather than remove it.

To our readers we would say, if you intend getting an instrument any time in the near future, you had better get it now, as you will save immensely by calling in now at Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's Carpet Store.

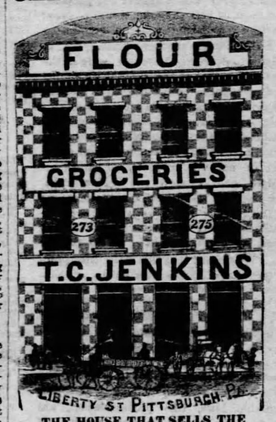
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable* no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *Reward* is offered by the proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drugs.

They are sold by druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

We offer special inducements in a large line of

Guinet Cachmire Finish

BLACK SILKS.

The celebrated make of Lyons Black Silks in rich Cachmire finish, warranted to give entire satisfaction and at prices very much lower than they have been for years.

100 PIECES OF

Pacific Percales

15c, REAL VALUE 25c.

These goods are very cheap and worth an examination.

New Prints,
Bleached Muslins,
Brown Muslins, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

B. & B.

1776. Centennial Year. 1876.

February 5th.

OPENED THIS DAY!

NEW BLACK CASH

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 34f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

ALLEGHENIANS express a very commendable degree of interest in Bill No. 6, and the measure is likely to be thoroughly discussed and its full merits or demerits brought out. A discussion like this is healthy, for the people thus become clearly informed upon the proposed law, and our legislators get a clear idea of the wishes of the people.

THE practice of running for election in a number of places at the same time, which is adopted by candidates in France, is confusing enough when the contested seats are all in the same legislative body; but here is M. THIERS, who, we are informed, was elected to the Senate from Belfort, and is now evidently a candidate for the Assembly from the Ninth arrondissement of Paris. It will recall Sir BOYLE ROCHE'S bird, who was in two places at once, to those who are unacquainted with the peculiarities of French law in this respect.

WITHOUT consulting the Sultan or the insurgent chiefs, Count ANDRASSY drew up, at the instance of the three Imperial Powers, a plan for settling the Herzegovinian conflict. This the Sultan has just accepted, and if honestly executed it would greatly improve the condition of the oppressed Christians. But as the insurgent leaders have openly denounced foreign interference and have exhibited no confidence in Turkish faith, it is improbable that the proposed administrative reforms will be acceptable to them. Diplomacy has, however, played its part, and the whole affair has reached a critical position

BY the closing down of the great companies in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill districts, where, indeed, operations have only been conducted on a limited scale for some weeks past, some fifty thousand miners will be left absolutely without employment for the next five weeks. This step has not been unforseen, nor is it unjustifiable, since the unusual mildness of the winter has lessened the consumption and left in the yards of the companies a heavy overplus that must be reduced ere it will be prudent or profitable to resume mining. The usual inconvenience, in many instances amounting to suffering, will result to the miners. It is to be hoped, however, that there may be no renewal of the violence that has so often disgraced the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

AS NEITHER the Great Powers nor the Sublime Porte can just now really desire to see a great European war brought on, the acceptance by the Sultan of the main points of the ANDRASSY note in regard to the disturbances in European Turkey will probably be hailed as satisfactory by all the parties interested, excepting the insurgents of the Herzegovina and their neighbors of Montenegro and of Servia. What these desire is not the pacification of the provinces of Turkey in Europe, but the destruction of the Turkish Empire. If Germany, Russia and Austria would agree as to the division of Turkey after its destruction, the insurgents would probably be encouraged to continue their insurrection. Things being as they are Austria will probably undertake to persuade the provinces into submission if necessary by knocking them in the head.

IT IS reported that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to take away the only political capital possessed by the Democrats of the Pacific States. This is to be done by an adverse report on the joint resolution requesting the President to take steps to abrogate so much of the treaty with China as encourages the immigration of the Chinese. As this joint resolution was to have been followed by a bill to prohibit such immigration, it may be supposed that the action of the committee will conclude the whole matter. Latterly both political parties on the other side of the continent have favored unfriendly legislation on the subject referred to; but for several years past the Democrats have had no other local issue in California than this. If they are thus "wounded in the house of their friends," great will be their indignation. They have never been able to see that their opposition to the Burlingame treaty is neither wise, politic, nor generous.

THE *Post* greatly misapprehends when it declares that we offered no remedy for the existing defects in our Reform School. If it will be at the pains to re-read our article, it will see that we recommended the appointment of a competent physician as Superintendent of the School, and the management of the institution on what may be termed the medical basis. That is, first see that the physical causes, if there be such, of the misconduct, mental irritability, or absolute viciousness of children be removed. If moral causes exist, let these be remedied by kindness and moral suasion, but let the whip be used only in extreme cases, and then sparingly and with judgment. We also suggested that at Morganza the home system be substituted for the collective, as is now the case, and the causes of nervousness and mental depression be lessened, if not removed. We regard these suggestions as highly important, and believe that, were they made the basis of the new organization, it would be a *Reform* School in reality. The details of such an arrangement will readily suggest themselves to a person competent to occupy the position of Superintendent.

EXTENSIVE and very thorough preparations have been made for the revival meetings under Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, at the Hippodrome, which began last evening. Larger crowds are expected than have assembled in other cities to hear the revivalists, and due measures have been taken not only to seat the throngs of people, but to provide against the special perils of fire or panic during the services. A very large proportion of the most eminent clergymen in this city and of the best classes of churchmembers took part in these preparations and will co-operate with Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY in the work itself. An element from which marked results are expected is the careful training which has been given during the last few weeks to those who will be deputed to assist in personal efforts with individuals at the inquiry meetings. Several of our clergymen have anticipated in this training, holding meetings for the purpose in their churches. By the organized and hearty aid which will be given to Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, it is hoped to render their meetings not only large in numbers, but permanent in their influence on the community.

AN APT illustration of the strictures we have recently made on the operation and administration of the Bankrupt law as it now stands is to be found in the *voluntary* petition filed by a ——— county gentleman, who reports over $159,000 of liabilities, and whose assets consist of a couple of suits of clothes exempt by law! Such a case is simply absurd. The idea that any man can conduct a business of such an extent as to accumulate over $159,000 of liabilities and *honestly* have nothing left but his old clothes, is almost beyond the scope of possibility. It is mere brazen effrontery to voluntarily come into a Bankruptcy Court with such a statement, ask to be discharged thereon, and permitted to resume business on such a showing, without paying any portion of the indebtedness. The fact that such efforts are made, and that they succeed, shows the necessity, without further argument, for a repeal or revision of the Bankrupt act, or a reform of the system under which it is administered. The theory of bankruptcy privileges is, that men who are hopelessly involved may surrender all they have, and resume business with a new start. But it has come to be that man may swear away their debts by going into a Bankruptcy Court when ever they see fit. The law is simply a convenience for swindling creditors, and the sooner it is expunged the better it will be for the welfare and honesty of the commercial community.

WE are amazed to hear that there is a very decided opposition in Allegheny to the introduction of drawing into the public schools, the impression among some of the directors being that it is of no practical utility. This is a new idea. Drawing is regarded elsewhere as of more importance than almost any other primary study in use. It is the basis of mechanical studies, such as are designed to fit young men for the practical duties most depended on for employment and income in this community. Mathematics are simplified as the result of a knowledge of drawing. The impression seems to prevail with some that drawing is merely an ornamental branch of study, designed simply as the beginning of landscape sketches and the like. That in vogue in our schools is what is termed mechanical and free-hand drawing, and is an essential part of a variety of other studies. What the object system of study is to the young, who are just beginning to learn the nature of articles around, mechanical drawing is to those engaged in the study of mathematics. The mechanical part of the work also tends to fit them for the drawing of designs when called to labor in practical life. Introduce drawing in our schools by all means.

ECONOMY VS. POLICE.

The agitation going forward, in Allegheny, relative to the increase of the police force of that city, is sufficiently a subject of public interest for us to be warranted in taking a part in the same. A petition has been signed by a large number of property holders—including all the large property owners, if we are correctly informed, asking an increase of fifty in the present police force of that city. They do this in the interest of safety to their families, and of protection to their property. At the present, there are fifty-eight men in all on the force, but ten being available for day patrol, thirty-five at most at night. The region to be patroled extends from Jack's Run to Hare's Island, in length, and is about three miles wide. In very many instances it takes a man one and a-half hours to get around his beat—so extensive is the range allotted to the men. The petitioners above alluded to embrace about one-third the tax-paying element of the city, so far as money is concerned, and are men of intelligence and standing. Add to this that the Police Committee has recommended an increase of force, and we have all the facts in that direction.

There is another feature in the case that appeals to the small tax-payers,—the fact that robberies chiefly fall on them. It is a noticeable fact that house burglaries have been pretty well broken up in Pittsburgh, by the efficient use of an adequate police force, while in Allegheny robberies are far more frequent than is generally known. We have recently had a number of persons, in moderate circumstances, living in rented houses in Allegheny call on us, to ask how they might recover stolen goods. The fact that their houses had been burglarized had not been reported through the press, yet they had suffered. The effect of these frequent robberies has been to drive renters away from Allegheny. We know of actual instances in which persons who would prefer to live in that city, for various reasons, have moved elsewhere, owing to their fear of burglars; and the multitude of "To Lets" in that city, is the result. Mayor PHILLIPS and Chief Ross, we are satisfied, are doing their utmost to use effectively the force at their command, but there is a limit to human possibility, in this direction. They cannot make a force that is but half what they should have, do duty for a full force, ample in numbers. There is a penny-wise and pound foolish policy being pursued by those who oppose the increase of the force. Allegheny is a desirable city for residence, and were property secure, and families perfectly protected, every house would be occupied, and population would tend steadily in that direction; thus by the increase of population alone, reducing the average tax assessment. But, if the present condition of affairs is continued, there will be a material decrease in the number of houses occupied. As we understand it, the entire appropriation, even with the increase of force, would amount to $75,000 only,—an amount not to be considered in comparison with the security offered. Give the Mayor the additional forty or fifty men asked for, and he may be fairly held responsible for the security of property and the safety of families; but with the limited force he now has, it is not just to demand of him what cannot be afforded.

HOW TO GET BACK.

An esteemed correspondent, formerly editor of the GAZETTE, and whose communications are ever welcome, gave in our yesterday's issue, a synopsis of his views, as presented editorially ten years ago, on the subject of resuming specie payments. There is, at least, an implied disparity of sentiment involved in the article, as between his views and those now presented in the editorial columns of the GAZETTE. He advocated, ten years ago, an immediate return to specie payments, arguing that the immutable laws which govern in the financial world, require that if we inflate we shall uninflate, just to the extent that we inflated. The pendulum's swing, and the incline from Gallitzin to the valley below are the illustrations of this idea. We do not differ with our correspondent as to the importance and desirability of specie resumption; but we do differ as to the idea that to reach it we must go back to the exact financial plane we stood upon before the war. There are immutable laws, clearly enunciated, and carefully described, but that of finance is not one of them. *Immutable* laws are those which cannot be changed; while it is self-evident that our current financial laws have been frequently changed. We had, before the war, as our national policy, gold and silver as currency. This was infracted by our State policy of wild cat bank notes. With the war came our legal tender policy, under which gold and silver were driven out of circulation, and greenbacks and national bank notes substituted. It is now proposed to get back to specie payments,—but that there is any immutable law of finance requiring it, is the very thing that is disputed. There is an international understanding and practice that makes gold the standard of monetary exchange, but this is not immutable; and so far as any single country, and the financial operations within it are concerned, there is absolutely no immutable law whatever. Even the grade between Gallitzin and the valley could be overcome by filling up the valley.

The idea of going directly back to where we started from has two phases,—with one of which we agree, and with the other we disagree. If it is meant that the difference in nominal value between gold and greenbacks must be overcome, in order to specie payments, we agree with that, as it is a self-evident fact. It is simply absurd to talk or think of anything else; nor do we suppose any person with common sense ever did think otherwise. But if it is meant that the volume of business, the range of prices, the scope of enterprise, and all that pertains to business shall go back to what they were before the war, we say that is impossible. Particularly, if as seems to be the case, it is meant that the values of the country shall go arbitrarily back to the old standard, we say it is simply absurd. With all the wastes of the war, this country has grown in actual wealth, and the nominal wealth of the nation has also greatly increased. Our actual wealth represents the product of labor, whether in the cultivation of the thousands of acres of wheat and other lands at the West, in the minerals brought up from the mines, the machinery or other manufactures wrought out in our mills and factories, or the buildings erected in towns and cities. All this is real, actual wealth. In this we have vastly increased.

It is a nice and undetermined question, just what relation the circulating medium, be it gold, silver, or bank notes, necessarily sustains to the wealth or population of a country. The density of sparseness of population, the form and availability of the real wealth, and other facts, enter into the solution of this question. We take it as a fact, that owing to the undeveloped character of much of our wealth, as mines, of iron, silver and gold,—the distance of our great wheat lands from market, the scattered character of our population, and other circumstances, we sustain to the question of specie resumption a very different relation from what we did ten years ago. It will take more gold then it would then to conduct the business of the country, unless we elaborate an extensive system of credits. The convulsion of war, and the transformations of peace have changed the relation of Gallitzin to the valley,—as earthquakes in South America sometimes change the face of nature. In the one fact that we must use vastly more gold, if we make that our circulating medium, to do the business of the country, than was necessary just before the war, we have an important consideration. If a hundred millions of gold would answer our purpose, the solution of this problem would be easy; but with a circulating medium amounting to $700,000,000 it is another matter. We, in our letter to Secretary BRISTOW were at the pains to show that at the present we simply *cannot* get together enough gold to resume. If there is an immutable law bearing on this subject, it is that so long as we owe enough abroad for the interest to absorb our gold product, and we buy as much abroad as we export of natural products, we cannot accumulate gold enough to resume upon. Europe will not sell us actual gold; hence we may theorize as much as we will over immutable laws, but the fact remains that to resume, we must get the gold to resume upon. We submit that this is the great practical fact that underlies this entire subject. Where is the gold? How shall we get and keep it? Till these questions are answered, all else is theory. Contraction has certainly not helped toward the solution of these problems, as it is a demonstrable fact that we have less gold in the country since the policy of contraction was resorted to than we had before. In conclusion, we may remark that immutable laws, like predestination, are sure to work out their own results. If specie payments constitute an immutable law of finance, we are predestined to have them.

STATE NEWS.

SMALLPOX is epidemic at Meyersdale, Somerset county.

NEW BRIGHTON is trying to organize a Vigilance Committee.

THE State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., has now entered upon its sixteenth year.

ACCORDING to the report of the Board of Charities there are 66,000 tramps in the State.

THE floating debt of Huntingdon county is ten thousand and seven dollars and ninety-four cents.

BEAVER FALLS folks, now that they have gas and water, will never be happy until they get a reading room.

THE extension of the New Castle and Franklin railroad from Sandy Lake to Meadville is now considered an established fact.

THE Sharon Greenback club has six hundred members enrolled, and proposes to run a borough ticket at the coming election.

THE *Register*, of Allentown, states that of the eighteen furnaces in Berks county eleven are out of blast, and the others not working to their full capacity.

THE New Brighton and Loan Association now enlivens business by discussing the financial question. All that have taken part are opposed to the Resumption act.

THE Keystone Lime Company, Somerset county, on Monday last, struck a vein of marble, rivaling, the *Independent* declares, that of East Tennessee, in purity and beauty.

THE leap year party to be given in Sharon on next Wednesday evening promises to be a big thing. Great preparations are being made, and the Sharon people think and talk of nothing else.

ONE hundred and fifty-four members have been added to the Second Presbyterian church, Altoona, since the week of prayer, and one hundred and forty-five have been received on probation in the Eighth avenue M. E. church.

BLAIR COUNTY citizens are circulating petitions for the repeal of the law paying a bounty for scalps of wild animals. They think that four thousand dollars is a rather big price to pay for the top-nots of foxes and such things during a sing.e year.

PUNXSUTAWNEY has been enjoying a sensation, occasioned from the fact that the principal of the public schools was discovered to be making arrangements to elope with one of the belles of that place. The directors met, discharged said teacher, etc.

THE committee of gentlemen appointed by the Town Council to take the census of the marriageable young ladies of Bedford, God bless 'em (the ladies we mean), report that the beloved lumps of sweetness are like household and kitchen furniture on a sale bill—too numerous to mention.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:—The Grange at Waterloo, Pa., has suspended and made an assignment. The failure was occasioned by the carelessness of their "middle-man," who ordered sixteen bbls. of nutmegs, instead of sixteen lbs., and thus busted the whole concern. Mistakes will happen in the best of families.

A MONSTROSITY is now on exhibition at Lorah's Hotel, this borough. Its ribs on the left side are formed like those of a horse, while the right is that of an ox or bull. It has two pair of hips, one behind the others. It has also two tails and genital organs of both the horse and the bull. The left fetlock of the animal is that of a horse.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

THE other day, Sheriff Guffey, of Westmoreland county, while on a tour of inspection through the jail, discovered in the cell of one of Gordon's fellow prisoners quite a number of curious implements. Among them was a fine saw, which was evidently intended for sawing iron bars. The timely visit of the Sheriff prevented a general jail delivery.

A GROWING TOWN.

A Desirable Change in the Moral Character of Sloans, O.—A Season of Commercial Prosperity.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SLOANS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, O., February 5, 1876.

This miniature city, situated on the Ohio river and C. & P. R. R. (river division), sixty-five miles below Pittsburgh, was formerly known by the name of Newburg, and was supposed to be one of the hardest places on the Ohio river, but has now a reputation for sobriety, morality and go-aheaditives equal to any place of its size in the State.

There are four churches here, and two of them are now holding a series of meetings. Rev. F. A. Brown, assisted by Rev. Truman, of Wellsville, are having very interesting meetings. Rev. G. W. Dennis (M. E. Church), assisted by Rev. Roller, are pushing along the good work in this church, and drawing many sinners to repentance. Both churches are well attended, and little else seems to occupy the minds of the people.

The business of this place is on the increase. The Terra Cotta Works is running full time. Ward & Co.'s Steam Flouring Mill is doing a heavy business. There are two first class variety stores and two drug stores, all doing a good business. A steam ferry boat plies between this and West Virginia, which brings the business from "over the river," and is a great improvement over the one-man-power flat of former days.

The surrounding country is a first class agricultural district, which will make this eventually a fine point for manufacturing all such goods as the Ohio Valley is noted for.

H.

The Innocent Father.

Hundreds of people yesterday, says M Quad, remarked that it seemed just like Spring weather. The rain, and mist, and fog, and the public expressions probably put the idea into the Startling boy's head. He came down town and bought a stuffed robin at a bird store, went home and placed it on the limb of a shade tree, and when the father came home to dinner his attention was called to the fact that the Spring birds had returned.

"Good gracious me!" he exclaimed, as he put on his spectacles and saw the robin.

"Winter is over, isn't it?" inquired Mrs. Startling.

"Of course it is. Well, that beats me. You might as well take that money I laid by for more coal and fix the children up with new shoes."

While the old man was combing his hair for dinner, Tom put the bird on the gate-post and his father saw the second robin and exclaimed:

"Eliza, if any poor folks come around here give 'em half those 'taters in the cellar, for the weather'll be hotter'n blazes in less than a month."

Before the innocent man shoved back from the table the bird was roosting on a shrub, but careless handling had pulled all the tail-feathers out.

"That can't be a robin," mused the old man, and he put on his hat and went out and lifted the bird from the limb. While he was lifting, Tom was flying down the alley. How he came out last night the public may never know.

AMONG the passengers on the steamer Welland, from Europe, were Mrs. Thomasson, wife of the author of the Bremenhaven dynamite disaster, and her four children. She expressed an unwillingness to talk about the cause of her unpleasant prominence, particularly in the presence of her children, who as yet are ignorant of the whole affair. She proposes to seek retirement in her own home in this country.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1876.

Having seen a paragraph in to-day's paper, "Troublesome Coal Miners," the facts in the case are simply these: Nearly three months ago the miners on the Pan Handle Railroad struck for an advance in the rate of digging of ½ cent per bushel. To this demand many of the operators refused to accede, as the state of the coal market then and now existing would not justify any advance in the rate of mining. Those who refused to pay the advance have been compelled to keep a force of watchmen at night to keep their property from being burned down. The four men who were employed at Brier Hill tipple on Friday night were surrounded by a force of the Mollie Maguire's, and an indiscriminate fire kept up on them for more than an hour. One of their number, Archie Wilson, a watchman, as has been stated, was shot in the arm, the bullet going clean through the guard of the arm, and he is now lying in a critical condition. The doctor in attendance pronounces it a very serious case. The parties who did the shooting were tracked to their homes and are known well to most of the citizens of the place, and it is hoped that they will be arrested and brought to a speedy trial and conviction.

K.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Elliott Bard et ux. to Jane Buchanan, December 18, 1875; lot on Grant avenue, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$9,880

Jesse Hoffstaedt et ux. to Mrs. Rosalie Berkhardt, June 5, 1875; lot on Webster avenue, Seventh ward, city. Price.....$100

Samuel Luty et ux. to Albert K. Luty, January 14, 1876; lot on Crescent street, Tenth ward, city. Price.....$1,000

Robert Morris et ux. to the Pittsburgh & McKeesport Car Company, January 17, 1876; lot on Third street, McKeesport.....Nom.

Thomas Mellon et ux. to Carey & Co., January 20, 1876; 1 acre and 122 perches in Wilkins township. Price.....$40

Frank Nebel to Mathias Stenhauser, December 3, 1876; lot on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$50

R. H. Negley et ux. to John Klein, January 25, 1876; lot on Negley avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$2,000

Penn Avenue Building, Loan and Homestead Association to Wm. J. Dolan, September 2, 1875; lot on Keystone avenue, Eighteenth ward, city. Price.....

John W. Robinson et ux. to Jane Buchanan, January 22, 1876; lot on Grant avenue, Second ward, Allegheny.....Nom.

Henry Smith et ux. to The Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, Jan. 17, 1876; lot on Third street, McKeesport.....Nom.

Charles L. Whitman to James W. Wightman, February 2, 1876; 32 acres 2 roods and 39 perches in Baldwin township. Price.....$2,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to James C. Lazear, January 18, 1876; interest of Christ. Beisel, in lot on Franks-town, avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$50

Julia Foerster et al. to James H. Dick, April 13, 1875; lot on Downing street, Seventh ward, city. Price.....$1,500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Wm. Neely, administrator of Wm. McKinney, deceased, lot on Gallagher street, Second ward, Allegheny; also lot on Federal street, same ward. Price.....$75

R. H. Ingram et ux. to A. S. Miller, Esq., January 30, 1876; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward. Price.....$5,000

Theodore A. Kaumer et ux. to Terrence Burns, October 1, 1875; lot on Nixon street, Twenty-seventh ward, city. Price.....$500

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Thomas C. Lazear, August 28, 1875, lot fronting on Allegheny river, Seventeenth ward, city. Price.....$350

A. Nelson, trustee, to James Morton, January 17, 1876; lot on Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$1,000

Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co. to Isaac Lockart, December 14, 1875; 3 lots in Homestead Park. Price.....$1,400

Joseph R. Wills et ux. to Samuel Urban, November 22, 1875; lot on Beaver road, McClure township. Price.....$1,600

Thomas S. Maple et ux to Wm. Day, January 14, 1876; lot on Sixth street, Bellshower borough. Price.....$1,000

Thos. Mellon et ux. to David L. Calhoune, January 26, 1876; lot on Main street, Collier township. Price.....$400

S. B. McPeek to James R. Dinsmore, September 8, 1875; 17 acres, 3 roods 18 perches in South Fayette township. Price.....$1,320.93

G. Rudolph et ux. et al. to John Rohm, January 15, 1876; lot in Millvale borough. Price.....$475

R. H. Negley et ux. to Ann McTernan, March 10, 1875; lot on Negley avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$650

David W. Riggs et ux. et al. to Wm. Williams, August 4, 1873; lot 44 in Riggs' plan, McKeesport. Price.....$250

Jeremiah Stilley et ux. to Emanuel Harris, November 1, 1869; lot on Union alley, Birmingham. Price.....$1,000

JOHN DOLAN, convicted in New York of the murder of Mr. Noe, has been sentenced to be executed. The 24th of March was fixed as the date of the execution, in order to give Dolan's counsel time to prepare the points for argument before the Court of Appeals.

J. & G. HENDERSON & Co., grain merchants, of Liverpool, have suspended. The liabilities are placed at $1,500,000. The assets are good.

THE London market is bare of United State new five per cents (the funded loan.)

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock. and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, R. A. Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOLLAR
Savings Bank!
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

The following named persons having left their Pass Books at Bank for more than 2 years, are considered as coming under the provisions of the Charter requiring the names and amounts due such persons to be advertised:

Alstadt, Catharine	$ 14 84
Burns, John R.	68 35
Barr, Elizabeth J.	9 90
Camp, Olmstead	6 10
Caldwell, Thomas	16 89
Dodge, Harry	2 89
Dale, Anthony	208 87
Dougherty, Edward	157 53
Elder, Martin	167 97
Erskine, William	3 18
Edmunds, Sarah, trustee for Richard Jones	23 14
Fitzgerald, John	11 91
Gray, Mary	12 29
Geiss, Bennett B.	12 02
Grayburn, Elizabeth	43 19
Hubley, Katharine D. trustee for John Hubley	12 62
Hamilton, Sarah	14 76
Heilman, Henry	18 46
Harlupee, Wm. D	5 76
Hynes, Edward	1 00
Johnston, Robert	99 85
Jones, Eliza J.	35 33
King, Etta	4 82
Kaiser, Jacob	39 43
Louder, Chas	1 03
Lauer, Jacob	444 49
Matchan, Helena	9 21
Meharry, Margaret	50 72
McNally, Bridget	25 63
Marcombe, Philip	3 75
Nauenburg, Benjamin	6 79
Nee, Peter	3 93
Oconnell, Mary	2 80
Pinkman, John	216 12
Putnam, John R., Trustee for F. C. Putnam	7 02
Porterfield W. W	12 72
Parker, John A	147 75
Ross, Nathaniel	126 76
Roberts, Mary A	175 12
Sweeny, Edward	5 82
Tomlinson, W. H. H	1 00
Thompson, Patrick	856 14
Williams, Chas. H.	5 48
Wilks, Catharine	39 21
Withrington, W. W	4 53
Welsh, Mary F.	3 39
Wood, Sam'l Jr.	11 38

a79

Robt. Davis,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.
White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel.
Yellow " " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled. a28

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Slate Roofers,
AND DEALERS IN
SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,
OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.—47 JUGS choice New Maple Syrup, just received from Fayette county, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

1876. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

New and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c, New Choice Dark Dress Goods,
At 15c, New Line Choice Dress Goods,
At 18½c, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25c, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20c to 87½c, Our usual good value in Black Alpaca, our own importations.

At the very lowest prices all qualities and grades in
BLACK CASHMERES.
All the latest novelties in
Plaid and Figured Fine Dress Goods, Plain and Colored Alpacas and Mohairs, Plain Cashmeres, Drap De Etes, Merinos, Sateens, &c., &c.
Prices on all Dress Goods will be found the very lowest.

A full and complete line of
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
Best value and lowest prices.

JEANS, CASSIMERES,
Basket Patterns, Diagonals and
FINE DRESS CLOTHS.
GOOD VALUE FOR
GENTS' & BOYS' WEAR.

1876. FEBRUARY 4th, 1876.
ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
IS STILL SELLING
4-4 Bleached Muslins at.....6¼ cents
4-4 Dark Percale Chintzes at.....6¼ cents
4-4 Penn Mill Sheeting at.....6¼ cents
4-4 Extra quality Bleached Muslin at.....10 cents
New Dark Best Quality Prints.....6¼ cents
The above are bargains in which we
DEFY COMPETITION!
BLACK CASHMERE.
Our usual well-known numbers at 50c, 75c, 90c and $1, conceded by all who have examined them to be the best value ever offered.

Black Alpacas.
We have taken advantage of the late very large decline in the prices of imported Black Alpacas, and have bought very largely of goods to sell at 25c, 31c, 37½c and 45c, which are equal in value to goods sold two months since at 10 to 15 cents per yard over these prices.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
An immense stock.
Shirt Fronts
Singly or by the dozen at prices far below last year.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—We have just made a large purchase of the celebrated Alexander and Laperte Kid Gloves, in 2 Buttons, Black and Colored, which we will sell at $1 per pair. We guarantee them equal to any $1.50 Glove in this market.

ARCHITECTS.
HARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Peana. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
SPEED SALE HARDWARE

WEDDING PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

NEW LINES OF
DOMESTIC and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
At the Lowest Prices.
We have just opened a new line of
IRISH LINENS
Our own importation, and just taken from Custom House, all numbers and extra good value.
Also, direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a full and complete new line of Loom Table Linens and Table Damasks, all the different qualities at much less than usual prices for same.
White Table Cloths, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders. Buff, Red, Pink, and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. Napkins in White and Colored to match.
THE LOWEST PRICES
For Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linens, Heavy Linens, New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales, Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.
With pleasure we call attention to the prices and value in all our lines of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
As we feel assured that they are always the lowest and best.
A New Assortment of Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured Piques, Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks, Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, White and Colored Swisses, Tartatanes, &c.
OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY,
Another large and beautiful assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, very cheap.
BARGAINS IN
Ladies' New Shawls, Sacques, Suits, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys' and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
The Lowest Prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.

BIG BARGAINS
IN SOILED GOODS,
AT
J. D. CARLISLE'S.
Leather Satchels.....50c, 75c, $1 00
Blue Merino Shirts or Drawers.....39
Ladies' All-wool Shirts.....1 00
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.....10
Ladies' Linen Collars.....5
Wool Scarfs.....25
Gents' Linen Cuffs.....20
Shaker Socks, Ribbed.....19
Merino Socks, two pair for.....25
Ladies' Ribbed Hose.....10
Men's Suspenders.....25 and 50
Men's Silk Bows.....13 and 19
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.....49
Bradley's Blue Mixed Yarn, per cut.....6
NEW GOODS—Cashmere Net. Cashmere Lace, Cashmere Scarfs at 97c, (new style,) Mottoes, etc.
87 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.
LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL.
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—62 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Joseph H. Connolly, John S. Connolly and Thomas E. Connolly for adjudication in Bankruptcy of themselves and Mechlenbe Naylor, copartners as Connolly, Naylor &

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections. All business promptly attended.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 8, 1876.

Monday usually brings about considerable work for the banks in exchanging balances, and yesterday was not an exception to the rule. In the way of new business not much is being done, although the banks have confidence that the Spring will bring considerable increase of business. The chief interest, just now, is in the real estate and rent market, and on this there is a very quiet, but resolute fight going forward between landlords and renters. There is very little sale of real estate, and a very moderate demand for rents. There seems to be a prevailing belief that at the last the rents will be reduced in price, and that bargains will be had at the last. The price of real estate is unsettled and uncertain; indeed, there may be said to be no market at the present, sales being the result of lump-hazard more than of any organized system.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¼	5-20's 1865—coupons	123
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's, Reg.	114⅝
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	125½
" 1865	117⅝	7-30's 2 par series	111⅞
" 1865 new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's 1867	121⅛		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	114	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	68¾
R. I.	97⅞	Toledo & Wabash	34
C. C. & I. C.	87	Wabash	13⅝
St. Paul	42¾	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	77⅞	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	87⅞	U. S. Express	60
Do. Central	61	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	84½
North Western Con	42¾	Quick-silver	17
Do. Pref	63⅜	New York Warrs	100⅛
Rock Island	109⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	20¾
Chica. & Pitts	94⅜	Iron Panama	130
Pacific Mail	35¾	Iron Mountain	20¾
Western Union Tel.	78⅛		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54¾	Cen. Trans (S)	47
Reading (S)	42	Empire Dc,	—
Un. Can. of N. J. (S)	140	N. Y. R. R. 7-30 (B).	97⅛
Oil Creek (S)	15	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B).	80¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	63½		

NEW YORK, February 7, 1876.

Money closed at 3a5; prime mercantile paper 5a6 1-2. The customs receipts were $469,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $536,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Sterling was firm at 489 1-4. Gold opened at 112 3-4, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were firm, and decidedly higher in some instances, with Northwest and Pacific issues as features. State securities were steady. Stocks were lower at the opening, but afterwards improved 1-8 to 1 1-4 per cent., the latter St. Louis & Iron Mountain, which sold up to 21¾. In late afternoon dealings the market was strong to buoyant, with increased activity. New York Central advanced to 113 3-4, and closed at 113¾a113¾. Rock Island rose to 109 1-4, Northwest common to 42 1-4, preferred to 63¾, St. Paul to 42 1-4, preferred to 78, Union Pacific to 68 3-4, Michigan Central to 61, Pacific Mail to 35¼, Western Union to 78¾. Erie to 17¾, and Ohio to 22¾. Gross stocks were strong. United States was a feature, rising to 69 1-2 and closing at 68 3-4a69, against 66 at the opening. Adams sold at 109, Wells Fargo at 85, and American at 59 7-8a60. The earnings of the Michigan Central show an increase for January of $18,000 compared with the same month last year. The transactions aggregated 118,000, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwests, 17,000 St. Pauls, 22,000 Lake Shores, 4,000 New York Central, and 10,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 117¾; new 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 123; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 119½; new 5s 117¾; currency sixes, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45¾; do. new, 44¾; Virginia new, 57; do old, 39; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 78; Pacific Mail, 35¼; Adams Express, 108; Fargo Express, 85; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 62; New York Central, 113¾; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Hudson, 119¾; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60¾; Lake Shore, 62; Union Pacific, 66¾; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwestern common, 42½; do preferred, 63¾; New Jersey Central, 109½; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 77¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13¾; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 9½; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Union, 104½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union land grant, 101; Mariposa, 9; do preferred, 9½; Panama, 30; Missouri Pacific 14.

LONDON, February 7—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 1-2 per cent., or 1-2 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 94 9-16; account, 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 106; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes, 67f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 7, 1876.

Trade in general, merchandise continues dull, unusually so, but our merchants are hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better; our trade with interior points has been considerably curtailed by the almost impassable condition of the country roads. In grain circles business continues dull and notwithstanding stocks are light, they are fully equal to present wants which are confined to supplying immediate wants. *Flour* also continues quiet and the same is true of groceries—no change to note in values. Provisions are somewhat sympathy with the hogs and the indications at this writing point to an advance in prices. The produce trade is somewhat better and better, eggs and cheese are firmer, with an increasing inquiry for prime stock. Hay, potatoes and onions continue dull but unchanged.

APPLES—There is an increased inquiry for prime sound fruit, and prices as compared with the date of our last report, are better with a steady consumptive demand and light receipts. The stock in this market is steadily being reduced and holders have stiffened up in consequence. It is thought the stock in this market does not exceed 3,000 bbls and if so it will be exhausted in a few weeks. Sales at $3.75a4 ₱ bbl for choice; $2.50a3.50 prime; $2.50a3 for common to fair: $1.50a2 for inferior. Dealers report that Apples are keeping better than they did during the prolonged spell of warm weather, and they are not forced to realize as rapidly in consequence.

APPLES BUTTER—Is in fight stock but there is not much inquiry and prices remain unchanged; 45a 70c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, 2a3¼c; Refined do, 4¼a 4½; Nitrate, 4c; Pearls, 7½c; Potash, 7c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 4a5½c; Fluor Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—City brands are still quoted at $4 ₱ barrel to the city buyers and $9 to the country; XX $10; India Ale, $11. Half barrels in regular proportion.

BEANS—The market continues very dull; notwithstanding prices are down lower than they have been for years and times are hard, together with the fact that they are the cheapest article of food that can be obtained, the demand is exceedingly small. Prime navies are offering at $1.20a1.25 ₱ bush. It is probable there will be an increased consumption during the next two or three months.

BUTTER—There has been a very fair demand for strictly prime table Butter during the past week and with a demand fully equal to the supply, prices are fully maintained; common and medium grades, however, with which the market is overstocked, and for which the demand is very meagre, continues very dull; and what makes it still worse, is that it will not stand shipping to the seaboard markets, as it is almost if not altogether as dull there as it is here. The receipts of all grades have been comparatively light for some days past, but dealers generally complain that the great proportion of that coming forward is common in point of quality—a good deal of it old stock or new and old worked up together. Strictly prime table Butter in small packages, 27a28c; prime 24a25c; good 20a21c; inferior to common 12a15c. We hear of an occasional sale at 30c, but this figure can only be realized for something extra, and then only in small lots. Storekeepers and hucksters do not want to pay above 20a25c for prime to choice, and it is difficult to dispose of anything like a round lot above these figures.

BROOM CORN—In continued fair demand at prices recently given. Stocks of choice green and long brush rapidly decreasing, and in a short time will be hard to find. Sales Red tipped Hurl, 10¾c; choice green Hurl, 11¾c; choice green corn—that will work into a Hurl broom, 8c; red tipped that will work into a hurl broom, 8a8½c; medium brush, 7a7½c; inside and covers, 6½a7c; long green crooked, 6¼c; long red tipped crooked, 5¼c; inferior crooked, 4½c.

BROOMS—No material advance has taken place as yet, but manufacturers are very firm in their views—feeling confident that the usual increased demand in the spring, with the recent advance in Broom Corn, will give them a sharp advance for the manufactured article. Our quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 3 common Brooms	$2.00
No 2 Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	2.00
No 3 Hurl	2.50
No 2 Hurl	3.00
No 1 Hurl	3.50
No 3 carpet	3.75
No 4 carpet	4.00
Fancy Parlor	4.25
Stock Brush (60)	2.00
Cut Brush (48)	2.75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1.25a1.75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1.00a1.50 "

CHEESE—There has been a very fair demand during the past week, and while the general tone of the market is firmer, there has been no change whatever in prices; we continue to quote—in a jobbing way—at 13¾a14c for prime Ohio Factory; do, New York, 14a 14½c. The feeling prevails that while there may be no advance prime, stock is destined to ho'd its own.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 ₱ bbl.

COKE—Continues quiet and unchanged—quoted at $2.50 ₱ ton or 5c ₱ bushel—delivered free on cars here.

COAL—The general position of the coal trade has not varied much recently; there is a fair demand, but no quotable change in prices. Bituminous may be quoted at 4½a5c per bushel delivered here free on cars.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is nothing new to record; trade continues quiet—no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅝ " "	15½ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	15½ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Foit Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	16¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅝ " "	12¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	13¾ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb
⅝ " "	12¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay twine	13¾ "
Tarred lath twine	11¾ "

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Blackberries	$1 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$1 90
2 ₱ Blueberries	1 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	1 75	2 ₱ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 80	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	1 90	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 30	2 ₱ String Beans	1 80
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	₱ Winslow's Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
3 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 60

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is looked for. No 1 peeled Peaches, 22c ₱ lb; No 2 do, 19c; prime halves Peaches, 12½a13c. Prime bright apples, 11a 12c; choice sliced, 12a13c.

EGGS—The market has stiffened up somewhat since the date of our last weekly report, and prices are 2a3c ₱ dozen higher in consequence of the change in the weather—we now quote at 16a18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh. Prices have been down lower during the past week or two than for many years at this particular time, and it is attributable to so much soft weather.

FLOUR—There has been a fair consumptive demand during the past week, and while the market is steady for good standard brands, the lower grades are quiet and hard to dispose of even at low prices, as the demand is almost entirely for the former. A good deal of the winter flour was made from sprouty wheat, and this explains the increased consumption of spring wheat flours, as the spring wheat was not injured as much by the protracted rains during and prior to harvest as the winter wheat. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way: Spring Wheat flours, $6,00 to 6,25 for Wisconsins and $6.25a6.50 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6a6,50 for new and $6,75a7 for old; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye Flour, $5.a5.25. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c ₱ lb.

FISH—Following are the current jobbing rates in this market:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel			$21 00
No 1	do	do	20 00
Ex No 1 Shore	do	do	27 00
No 1	do	do	25 00
Ex No 1 Bay	do	do	20 00
No 2	do	do	14 00
Large No 2	do	do	11 00
Split Labrador Herring			8 25
Round Shore Herring			5 25a 6 50
Large Georges Codfish			4½c ₱ lb
Medium do	do		6 "
Boneless Codfish			7 "
Halibut			13 "
No 1 Herring			40c ₱ box
Scaled	do	do	50c "
Smoked Bloater Herring			$1.75 "

GROCERIES—Coffee—On the seaboard Rio is neglected and prices nominal, with liberal offerings and the market weak. The stocks embrace nearly 400,000 bags Rio and 49,504 bags and 132,262 mats of other descriptions—all in first hands. Sugars are lower, and standard refined are selling at a loss to the refiner of ¼c ₱ lb. The stock of raw sugar (foreign) in first hands is 13,000 hhds. less than at this date one year ago. New Orleans Sugars were lower in January than the foreign article, but A. Thomson & Co. report that "at the late advance of ¼c—the market was firmer and the stock being taken freely. New Orleans Molasses higher at the point of purchase, with but little choice and strictly prime unfermenting offering. Syrups easy. Rice steady and selling at full figures.

RICE.

Carolina	7¾@8	Louisiana	6¾@ 7

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @68	Fair	45 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	42 @45

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	53	N.O. strictly prime	50
Fair	48	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾		
Woman's Friend	5¾	White Russian, per box	4 00
Duchess, per box	3 50		

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard E	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	24	R. Rio, ₱ gallon	27
Prime Rio	23 @23½	R. Rio, loose	24½
Strict Rio	21 @22	Roasted Java	34
Old Gov. Java	34		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	65 @1 00	Japan	60 @ 85
Gunpowder	65 @1 10	Oolong	65 @ 85
Imperial	60 @ 90	Souchong	55 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	7 @ 8
Layer Raisins	12	French Prunes	10 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	8
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	65 @ 90
Bl Carb Soda, in kegs	5
Bl Carb Soda, boxes	6
Concentrated Lye	6@6 50
Pearl Barley, per bbl	6 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	6 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	3 25
" German Mills	4 87½
Shot—drop	2 10
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be an improvement in trade, and it is evident that stocks—both in the hands of retailers and consumers—must be light in view of the fact that for some time past they have bought no more than they could possibly help. The market for Wheat remains substantially the same as it has been for several weeks past; there is a continued steady demand for good sound stock, but unsound—of which there is a good deal offering—is hard to dispose of at any price, as millers who are anxious to keep up the reputations of their flour can't afford to use the character of Wheat; quotable at $1,30a1,35 for prime to choice Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana red—lower grades from $1 to $1,20. The supply of Oats is somewhat reduced, the receipts recently having been comparatively light, but there has been no improvement in prices; good Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed scarce; do white 42a43c. Ear Corn has been a little scarce for some days past, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices are not quotably higher; 50a53c on track and wharf. Shelled Corn is in good supply and easier but unchanged; 50a52c on track, for good high mixed to prime yellow; soft, 45a46c. Rye quiet and unchan ged; at 80a82c. Little or nothing doing in Barley.

HEMP—Dull; quoted nominally at $155a160 ₱ ton for Kentucky Rough. No dressed here.

HIDES—The market is very ruled dull, but now the demand has increased, so that at present the receipts are but little more than are required for immediate order. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7 a 7½
Green Salted Steers, Light	8 a 8½
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 8½
Green Salted Calf	11 a12
Green Butcher Cows	6
Green Butcher Steers, light	7
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

HAY—Baled has undergone no quotable change for several weeks—the supply has been just about sufficient to meet the demand—the inquiry is confined to immediate wants; Upland prairie—on track—$12a14; timothy, $17a18, according to quality and condition. Loose from country wagons, $17a21.

HOMINY—$3,75a4 ₱ barrel.

LEATHER—Trade has been rather quiet since the beginning of the year, but there is beginning now to be rather an improved feeling, and the trade for a fair degree of activity during the remainder of the present month. Harness is in fair demand. Upper remains low and hard to move. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0.32@ 0.35	
Oak Sole, city		0.36@ 0.40	
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid		0.30@ 0.32	
Red Sole, Oronoco		0.29@ 0.31	
Red Sole, good 4@5		0.26@ 0.28	
Oak, Rough		0.26@ 0.28	
Harness, city oak		0.37@ 0.40	
Harness, country		0.32@ 0.34	
Harness, No. 2 and common		0.30@ 0.32	
Hair Skirting		0.40@ 0.42	
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz		60.00@70.00	
Best Leather		0.40@ 0.46	
Finished Calf		0.80@ 1.20	
Finished Upper, ₱ foot		0.18@ 0.22	
Finished Kips		0.50@ 0.90	

LUMBER—The following are the current rates.

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
" No 2	21 00
Best No 1 15-inch Shingles	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	26 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00
Mouldings ½c per inch square per running foot.	
Inside Shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.	
Window Frames and Sash from $2.50 to $3.50 per window.	
Four Panel Doors from $2.50 to $3.50 each.	

MILL FEED—The receipts for several weeks past have been comparatively light, but the demand is only moderate and there is but little change to note in prices. Bran on wharf or track—$11a12; Seconds and Shorts, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a24, as to quality.

ONIONS—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way at $1a1,50 per bbl.

OILS—Lard oils within the past week has suffered a slight decline, but as the markets west are much firmer on all hog products the market is firmer. John V. Lewis & Co.'s winter strained miners' oil selling freely at 65c for Yellow and 70c for white; Linseed steady at 62a65c; Carbon firm and higher; 11¾a 12c for standard brands.

POTATOES—The market continues very dull and while the receipts are only fair the supply appears to be in excess of the demand, which is exceedingly small—quotable at 60a65c ₱ bushel out of store in a small way, and 55a57 on track.

POULTRY—The supply has been light for some days past, but with only a limited demand there has been no improvement in prices. Live chickens, sleds per pair; dressed 12a13c per lb; dressed turkeys, 14a15.

PROVISIONS—All descriptions are higher and firm es except Lard, which is easy. Hogs are a shade higher. Bulk shoulders advanced ¼ to ⅝. A Chicago exchange of Saturday says: Pork and meats were in very good demand, while land was relatively dull. Pork has been sold short, in the hope of forcing down prices on all descriptions of product, and now the short sales are being filled, the bears on hogs having yielded to the inevitable, satisfied that the work of this season will be small as compared with recent winters, and that we shall close the season with small stocks. Meats are now being taken for shipment about as rapidly as they can be transported; the shipments of Thursday were nearly 2,500,000 lbs, or 1,250 tons.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Ref. for num. mer use, in tierces	—
B'kfast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. In ¼ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. In buckets	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.50	Do. B'lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lbs do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	13	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 3 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21.75	Chorice	—
Family Mess Pork	21.75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
Short Cut "	21.75	Do. ¼ bbls.	4.10
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do do. bbls.	9.00

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¼a 10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

SEEDS—The market for Clover Seed continues very quiet, which may be attributed to the extreme prices; $8,75a9 ₱ bush. Timothy Seed quiet and unchanged; $2,75a3 Nothing doing here in Flax Seed.

WINDOW GLASS—Our manufacturers have issued a new list, which will be found annexed; the rates in the new list are considerably below those of the old, and discounts have been reduced correspondingly. We now quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 4 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	4 00	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	7 50
9 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	8 50
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	5 50	8 75
15 by 20 to 15 by 22	6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	6 50	10 50
15 by 24 to 24 by 30	7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	7 50	12 00
26 by 30 to 24 by 44	8 00	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 52	9 00	15 00
26 by 52 to 30 by 52		16 00
26 by 54 to 30 by 54		17 00
26 by 56 to 30 by 56		20 00
26 by 58 to 30 by 58		22 00
26 by 60 to 40 by 60		24 00

All above 24 inches in length, and not making 24 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches list.

WOODEN WARE—We continue to quote at former prices, although we are aware of some sales of inferior ware at lower prices. Those who represent the manufacturers for this trade claim that prices must soon advance; some of the largest manufacturers in the country having recently failed, and the spring demand will soon commence, which they claim they have always found it difficult to supply even with the full force of manufacturers going.

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$7 50
No. 2 do	6 00
No 3 do	4 50
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 95
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
I. X. L. do do	2 25
Iron City do do	2 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 7, 1876.

CATTLE.

The most noticeable feature in the market to-day, was the very limited supply; the total number on sale footed up only 800 against 742 last Monday, a falling off of 241 head, or more than one-third. The soft weather was against the selling interest, and then the low prices at East Liberty for two weeks was not without its effect, as there were fewer wanted here in consequence, but the market was more active and firmer, and there was no general accumulation, as some instances better prices were realized. However, trade was not as active as it should have been or usually is under existing circumstances, and it may be attributed to causes already named, as well as the general depression in business.

With the exception of three cars, all the cattle on sale to-day were from Chicago, and some dealers alleged that the Chicago bought cost more than those on sale from the same point last Monday. Dealers while very generally admitting that trade was more satisfactory, claimed that it was far from satisfactory; that in addition to a very small margin, for profit, it is said that collections are very unsatisfactory.

Sales were made to-day at 4¼a4¾c for strictly prime beeves; 4a4¼ for prime, and 3a3¾ for medium to good. Bulls brought from 3½a3¾c and dry cows may be quoted all the way from ½ to 4c. Veal calves continue scarce and in demand; selling at 6a7c. Below will be found the receipts:

Marks & Co., Chicago	15	Schamburg & L Chicago	19
Kahn & Co	17	Kahn Bros	24
A. Moonshing	39	J. Schamberg	40
Gerson & Z	52	E. Katz	17
J. Hunter	16	A. Greenawald	40
F. Rich	16	W. & A. Moonshine	19
W. Moonshine	16	L. Rothchild	18
Mack & Co	16	D. Arnold	20
Arnold & W	58	J. A. Dyer	19
Marks & T	58	J. Needy	20
Total			499
Total last Monday			742

CATTLE SALES.

Zeigler & Gerson—3 carloads of butcher cattle from Chicago at 4¼a4¾c—sold best to Charles Richardson.

Louis Rothchild sold 4 extra 1,375 steers to Sam Barclay at 4¾c; also one car at 4a4¼c.

Marks & Bro. reported 46 head of fair to prime butcher cattle at 4a4¾c.

S. Trauerman sold 23 head of mixed western stock at 4¼a5¼c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 1 car of Chicago stock, for James Hunter, at 5,10a5,00.

James Hunter sold 9 head of Chicago cattle, for N. Carr, at 4.45a5,35; 4 head of Fayette county, Penna. oxen at 5c ₱ lb.

Auld & Mahon sold 26 head of Chicago stock, for H. A. Merrick, at 4¼a5¼c.

Arnold & Wolfe sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at 4¾a 5¼c.

Shamberg & Lowenstein reported 3 cars of Chicago stock at 4¼a5¼c.

Moonshine & Smith—26 head of Chicago butcher cattle at 3¼a5¼c.

A. Greenwald reported 43 head of mixed butcher stock at 4¾a5c.

SHEEP.

The supply was small—less than that of last Monday when it was thought to be light as it was, but the market was no better. The number reported on sale was 175, whereas last Monday there were 278; however, the supply was scarcely large enough to test the market. Sales were reported as follows: H. Nagle of Butler Co., 65 at 5,00a5,25; Mart Humes, Beaver Co., 70 at 5a5c; G. Fahreon of Pittsburgh, 37 at 5,50a5,40.

HOGS.

The supply was light, which, in connection with the advance at other points, caused an advance of ¼ to ⅝c per ₱ as compared with this day week. Sales were made to-day at 5 to 5¼, gross, for good to prime, the highest point touched for several years. J. S. Mc-Millan sold one car for $5; G. Fahreon one for $5; Robinson & Ray one for $4¾and another for $99.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 7, 1876.

The market for crude was rather easier in tone to-day without, however, any important change in prices as compared with Saturday; United certificates fluctuated between $1,07¾a1,10; and immediate shipment was quoted at $2,20a2,22½. There is considerable apprehension in regard to the immediate future of the market, as it is feared in some quarters that the recent sharp advance will stimulate producing to such a lar ing up a great many small wells, which, at the low prices, did not pay expenses. Refined continues quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery 14¾a14⅞; on cars here, 11a11¼. Refiners generally are unable to do anything in the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

There is no change to note in barrels and the market continues dull; countries $1,15; city make $1,25.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

FEBRUARY 5.

Citizens o w	J. S. Davis		290
W. P. Logan	Do.		247
H. S. A. Stewart	Do.		100
Total			637

FEBRUARY 7.

Citizens o w	J. S. Davis		152
W. P. Logan	Do.		249
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co		104
Lockhart & Frew	Do.		263
Total			768

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cars wool, R. Kramer & S.; 186 pig iron, Park Bros & Co; 16 pails tobacco, J. M. Siebel & Co; 5 pkgs do, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 bbl sausage, J. A. Parker; 17 cases tobacco, 1 case do, Fretzfield Bros; 4 pkgs tobacco, E. Poersiel & Co; 10 do, Carte Bros. & Co; 50 bbls flour, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 tubs butter, J. W. McKee; 10 sks oats Valley Mill Co; 30 bbls h. wines, A. Wallace; 4 bbls whiskey, J. Roth; 193 sks feed, Crawford & S; 10 bdls steel, 7 slabs do, 1 pcs do, Park, Bro. & Co; 2 bbls tobpcco, 7 cases do, 8 cads do, Fretzfield Bros; 15 bbls sugar, Haworth & D; 2 car lots, Singer, F. H. Ittel & Co; steam pump, Atwood & McC; 1 car chop feed, Elwood & McC; 4 tcs hams, 2 bbls b bacon, Spang, C. & Co; 25 cases tobacco, 1 bx samples, Wayne & K; 5 pails tobacco, J. Washington; 16 do, 40 pkgs do, E. & W. Jenkinson; 25 hhds sugar, Haworth & D; 20 tubs butter, Hrad, C. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—25 bbls whisky, J. McDonald; 10 do d peaches, Weisbrod & W; 10 cases tobacco, Fullerton & Son; 184 pcs steel, Keeso, G. & W; 4 cars t pcies, D. H. Boocly; 1 car flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, P. Trauzman; 2 do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 2 do, T. J. Jenkins; 2 do hay, W. G. Miller; 1 do, A. Austin & Son; 1 do, S. H. Floyd & Co; 1 do, Fairman & H; 5 cars lime stone, Laughlin & Co; 9 cases bdls, Logan & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls d apples, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 pcs mchny, Wilson & Co; 60 sks flour, C. F. Brown; 7 cases mdse, S. Boyd & Co; 12 pails tobacco, Caldwell & Co; 20 pails tobacco, Shomaker & Co; 8 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 20 tns shoes, H. Childs & Co; 32 sacks Kegs, Darby, C. & Co, 16 bxs w work, Howe Bro. & Co; 20 bbls flour, H. Schnellbach; 2 do castings, W. McKee; 4 cks ware, L. S. Layton; 3 bbls d apples, Head, C. & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—26 bbls d apples, Voigt, M. & Co; 50 bxs c pips, Wm. Cooper & Co; 51 sks s corn, 1 bbl eggs, F. Dull & Son; 120 ½ bbl fish, Carter, Bro. & Co; 1 car stones, Shoenberger & Co; 10 bdls b bds, McElroy & Co; 5 bbls eggs, E. Fox & Co; 2 bxs iron bolts, J. C. Bidwell; 1 do moulding, F. Pollard; 1 car r tiles, R. Pitcairn; 2 c sheiters, Weisbrod & W; 1 box g wares, Dithridge & Co, 3 cks s wares, M. W Sackett & Co; 19 rails leather, G. N. Hoffstott; 1 bbl eggs, a tons leather, J. J. Pettit & Co; 3 tubs do, Brown, C. & Co; 2 do, Austin Bros; 4 bxs do, 4 bbls eggs, J. H. Lolz & Co; 16 bdls wire, J. Woodwell & Co; 20 do, Logan, G. & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars f seed, M. B. Saydam; 102 pcs pipe, A. Pher; 1 car oats, J. A. Thompson; 1 car barley, Young & S; 1 bbl whisky, Kahn & D; 22 sks meal, flour

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day we will have rising, succeeded by falling barometer, winds veering to northeast, and southeast and colder, partly cloudy weather, followed by rising temperature.

Proceeds of the Charity Concert.

The managers of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor return grateful thanks to Mrs. Dr. Cote, Mrs. Morrison Foster and their gentlemen assistants for the handsome sum of six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-five cents—the net proceeds of the Grand Charity Concert, given in Library Hall January 20, 1876. And the managers of the Association feel sure that if all who so generously aided the good work could witness the fruits of their labor of love they would, indeed, realize that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

MRS. H. F. MANN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1876.

Aldermanic Jurisdiction.

A bill is now before the State Legislature extending the jurisdiction of Aldermen in cities of the first and second classes. It provides that they shall have jurisdiction of all causes of action arising from contracts, either expressed or implied, in all cases where the sum demanded is not above three hundred dollars, as they now have in cases where the sum demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars. Before any Alderman shall exercise said enlarged jurisdiction, he shall give a bond, with security, to be approved by the Court of Common Pleas, in the sum of five thousand dollars, which amount shall include the amount of bond previously given by the Alderman.

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

Officers Elected Last Night.

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors met last evening. A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Joseph F. Neely President, Mr. A. Dickson Secretary, and Mr. R. D. McGonnigle Clerk. The following officers were next elected: Steward—T. F. Grubbs; Physician—Dr. B. B. Smith; Chaplain—Rev. Dr. Collier; Engineer—G. W. Todd; Solicitor—W. B. Rodgers; Matron—Mrs. T. F. Grubbs; Matron of Insane Department—Mrs. M. J. Kellogg; Nurse—Mary J. Ferguson; Baker—George Fuching. The election of Farmer and Superintendent of Insane Department was postponed. It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $63.000. Mr. W. W. Speer presented his resignation as a member of the Board, which was accepted. Mr. J. R. Reed was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

SQUEOUS AFFAIRS.

Water Items from Allegheny.

The Water Committee of Allegheny met last evening. Messrs. J. N. Straub & Co. were awarded the exclusive right to take the ice on the eastern compartment of the water reservoir for the sum of $100, whether any ice forms or not, and in case the ice is five inches thick to pay $200. It was agreed to receive proposals next Thursday for finishing the eastern compartment. It was decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $70,000. A resolution was adopted that all applications for exoneration of water tax must be made through the Water Assessor and the applications examined into by that officer before they are presented to the committee. The monthly pay-roll of the Superintendent of the Water Works, amounting to $820, was approved.

Messrs. Wilson, Lindsay, Parkhill, Swindle, Drum and Davis were appointed to ascertain the best manner of supplying the hill districts with water and the cost of the same. The Superintendent was directed to take out all water meters that are not in good working order.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Quite an entertaining performance was given last night by Dominick Murray as *Willy Reilly*. The action of the play is in Ireland, and there is enough of the ingredient of sensation incorporated in the drama to make some of its most prominent situations unexpected. Dominick Murray is a fine character actor, and the support rendered him by the company made the play more than ordinarily interesting. It will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The diversity and brilliancy of last night's entertainment has not often been surpassed by the management of this theatre, and it is therefore to be congratulated upon its increasing success. It is daily growing in popular favor, and has outlived all its would-be rivals in vaudeville amusement. The specialists for this evening are attractive, and appear in an interesting olio.

Library Hall.

On Friday evening, the 18th inst., The Troubadours, whose recent entertainment at Library Hall gave such general satisfaction and attracted such a large audience, will give another and a new performance at the same place for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. This is in compliance with a very generally expressed desire to witness another of their fine amateur dramatic efforts. The price of admission has been fixed at one dollar. The sale of reserved seats commences next Monday.

POLITICAL.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

There was a large attendance at the Republican "suggestion" meeting held in the Second ward, Allegheny, last night. Simon Drum, Esq., was called upon to preside and Mr. Theodore Myler chosen Secretary. The following persons were then suggested for the offices named.

Select Council—Alfred Slack.
Common Council—(Four to choose), James Hunter, James Wilson, James B. Orr, James P. Gray, Jr., Samuel D. Shoke, A. A. Hixon.
School Directors—(Two to choose), John Hopkins, C. W. Benney, John Marquis.
Director of Poor—(One to choose), Geo. W. Reed, A. Dickson.

FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Select Council—Albert Bright and D. B. Morris.
Common Council—W. S. Pier and John Powell.
School Directors—Wm. Holmes, Graham Scott and Nelson Davis (colored).
W. H. Darr, present member of Council, is also a candidate for the Select Branch.

NINTH WARD, ALLEGHENY—DEMOCRATIC.

Select Council—Dr. E. N. Riggs, Edward Sweeny.
Common Council—John Hughes, David H. McCarty.
Assessor—Michael Woods.
Assistant Assessors—Patrick Murtha, Dennis Harkins.
School Directors—John Cowan, Richard Powers.
Judge of Election—Frank H. Jackson.
Inspector—Richard Lanigan.
Constable—Edward Goodmen.

BILL NO. 6.

The Other Side of the Story—The Objections to the Measure.

"I suppose," said the reporter yesterday to Mr. S. P. Ross, who is active in his opposition to Bill No. 6, "You have read Mr. *Long's* statement concerning that bill?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "read it carefully too."

"And what do you think of it?"

"Well, its about the best that could be said in favor of the bill, and yet I consider it weak."

"Where are the weak points?"

"Oh, as to that, I can't in a few moments expose the fallacy of the whole argument; but some of the leading points will show the general drift. Mr. *Long* says that the bill will tend to prevent special legislation. Now I give him credit for being thoroughly honest in his views, but I doubt his logic. Why the very purpose of the bill is to get Allegheny into a class by itself so that we can have special bills passed whenever anybody wants one. Its the worst kind of special legislation, because under such a classification a bill that would affect Allegheny would effect no other city, and the rest of the members of the Legislature would vote with our members as a matter of courtesy, regardless of the merits or demerits of the bill, and bills could be put through without trouble."

"Well, but wouldn't the fact that Allegheny gets clear of all entanglements by this classification make up for any possible danger in this direction?"

"No, I don't think it would. As we are now, the very fact that legislation affecting us also affects other cities makes the Representatives from all those cities watchful, and so the chances are that we will get a better law."

"Well, but isn't there a danger that some of these other cities will get a bill through which would give Allegheny considerable trouble? They might want a bill that would interfere with present laws in Allegheny."

"That's a mistake, because Act 3, of the bills of 1874, expressly provides that no special law in force can be repealed without thirty days notice having been given. Besides our legislators could be vigilant and watch such bills anyhow."

"Well what are you going to do when Allegheny does want a law for herself specially suited to her circumstances?"

"That's easy enough. The new Constitution provides that we can get all the special legislation the people call for if it is advertised for thirty days. The people in this way can say what they want."

"Why don't you have a meeting and discuss these points when the Legislators are at home?"

"I admit one point made by Mr. Long, and that is that we have not held our meetings always at such times as our Legislators could be present. That was our intention, and I think it is but fair that they should have a chance to fully explain. I believe Mr. Long thinks he is right, but I think a discussion would convince him he is wrong."

"Then oughtn't you to have that?"

"By all means, and we will yet give them all a chance to state their case, taking some time when they can conveniently attend."

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

REFORM SCHOOL SENSATION.

Superintendent Avery and His Assistants Preparing to Step Down and Out.

Mr. Swartzwelder Threatening to Withdraw From the Case—The Assistant Matron's Account of her Stewardship—The Story of an Educated Lady.

Upon the arrival of the Committee of Investigation at the Reform School at 10:30 yesterday morning a rumor was started that Mr. Swartzwelder intended to formaly withdraw from the defense. As soon as the learned gentleman crossed the threshold of the Refuge he was closeted with Mr. Avery, and the two gentlemen were in close consultation for a full hour. Rumor assigned many causes for the supposed intention of Mr. Swartzwelder, not the least emphatic of which was the assumption that that gentleman had become satisfied that he was on the losing side. Subsequent developments, as usual, proved that rumor was wrong. At the close of the day's session the writer obtained the reasons of Mr. Swartzwelder from that gentleman himself. He had gone to the Refuge yesterday, he said, with the express intention of withdrawing from the case, not because he believed that his client had a poor case, or to abandon him for that reason, but because he believed that the proceedings had gone out of the domain of an investigation, and assumed the character of a persecution. He was strengthened in his intention by the course that some of the papers had taken, in treating the testimony of the defense partially, and unfairly, and when he read the Chairman's commendation of the course of the papers he was convinced that he could not retain his self respect, and at the same time continue in the role of defendant's counsel. These conclusions he very frankly stated to Mr. Avery, and he was overborne by his clients wish for him to remain in his present position, and it was only at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Avery that he had consented to remain.

At 11:30 the committee resumed the investigation. Few people were in the chapel, and among the audience there was not a member of the Board of Managers. During the day Hon. T. J. Bigham was conspicious by his absence. The first witness called was Miss M. Johnson, the nurse in the Infirmary who has been in the institution one year and a quarter. She described the size and situation of the infirmary used by the boys, and that used by the girls, and she then testified that in cases where patients were seriously sick the physician visited them daily. At night assistant nurses watched with the patients. During the time that she had been in charge of the infirmary no patients were ever neglected.

THE CASE OF RACHEL MCCAIN.

was fresh in her memory, and when that girl was brought into the infirmary she was not thought to be seriously ill. Her sickness was extended over a period of a month when she died. During the whole time of Rachel's sickness witness was in daily attendance upon her, and towards the end of her sickness she had constant attendance night and day, and she was not neglected day or night. Rachel's mother was sent for, and she waited on her at different times, for several days at a time. The last time that Rachel's mother left to attend to her domestic duties the girl was very low. The mother promised to return on the next day, but she did not, and on the evening of that day Rachel died. The disease that Rachel died of was typho'd pneumonia. Tillie Merriman also died of typhoid on the 14th of October, and during her illness she received constant attendance. The doctor visited the patients daily, and the food given them was of the nature best calculated to nourish them. The witness swore that there could have been no serious case of neglect during the time that she has been in the institution. She had never heard of a threat made by Mr. Avery to blast the reputation of any officer who was unfaithful to his interest, or to the interests of the institution, but such a thing might have been said, and have slipped her memory.

In cross-examination Miss Johnson testified that there were thirty-two patients in the infirmary during the time that Rachel McCain and Tillie Merriman were sick, and to assist her in attendance upon them she had two assistants in the boys' department and three in the girls. The witness knew that the orders of Dr. Daly, pertaining to the sanitary condition of the infirmary, were not always obeyed. There were two entertainments in which these were patients. The services of Rachel McCain's mother, as a nurse, were declined. She was permitted to assist the nurse, but she was not permitted to interfere with the arrangements of the nurse. She had heard girls say that when they complained of sickness, to Miss McCoy, no attention was given them, and for that reason they said that they were reluctant to go to Miss McCoy with such complaints.

THE AFTERNOON DEVELOPMENT.

A recess was taken at this point, and the committee did not begin work until 1:45 o'clock. During the afternoon the chapel was crowded. Very few ladies were present, and the men were mainly of the working classes—apparently employes of some neighboring mill. The session was a short one, concluding at 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon the first witness sworn was Miss Mary E. Kelly, a petite blonde, neatly dressed in black, but with rather a profusive display of jewelry. She had a ready and fluent command of good English, and her answers were generally pretty clear. She has been in the institution since November last. Before coming to the Refuge she had been a teacher in the public schools, and during the time she has been in the Refuge she has been employed in the boys' dining room in a supervisory way, and in teaching in the school in the afternoons. She succeeded Miss Dickey in the Refuge, and upon her arrival there was very little discipline in the boy's school, and the scholars were in the habit of studying and talking boisterously in the class room. She knew but one inmate that had been punished by whipping, the mode of punishment, since her entree, being a deprivation of privileges. One day a little girl used very bad language, and when witness learned of it she reported the fact to Miss McCoy, who took the offender out into the hall and struck her five or six times with what witness thought was a rod, though she could not see the instrument. Then the little girl was locked in a bed room. In answering the regular formula regarding the discipline of the school, and the character of Miss McCoy's treatment of the girls, witness said the matron was in the habit of talking kindly to the girls. She did not know of an instance of corporal punishment administered by Mr. Avery upon any of the girls. She thought the tendency of the discipline of the Refuge was for good, in an eminent degree. The witness detailed the system of religious exercises. She did not know of a single case of cruelty or neglect, while she was in the institution, and she did not know an instance of the use of improper language by the officers.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

Under cross-examination Miss Kelly said that the demoralized condition of the school, upon her arrival, was, in part, attributable to the change of teachers, and it had been her experience that when teachers were changed in schools the scholars were inclined to disorder until they were brought fully under the control of the new master or mistress. She had not expected to find model young ladies in the school, and she was not disappointed. Miss Kelly thought that giving impudence to an officer should be considered a case of extreme bad conduct. She knew that Lucinda Jones had been confined in a room for a week for being insolent to the officers. During that confinement she was sometimes fed upon bread and water. She was not instructed that she should not punish in the schools, though while she has been in the Refuge, the custom has been to leave the business of punishment in the hands of Miss McCoy. The vandal money that had forced its way into the coffee, at the cost of its life, was a stranger to her, and she had not known of its existence, or the rash venture that cost it its life. This question was supplementary to the regular examination, and the answer was given after the witness had been recalled to the stand.

Then she volunteered the statement that she had never seen so many girls of such ungovernable temper, as she had to deal with in the school of the House of Refuge. This statement followed a hurried whispering between Miss McMillan and the witness while the latter was walking down the main aisle on her way to the witness stand the second time.

Mrs. A. Miller, the Assistant Matron, who has charge of the sewing room, has been in the Refuge since September, 1874. Witness had known Miss McCoy to whip the girls with a cowhide, but she had never known but one case where a mark was left, that of Lucinda Jones. After Lucinda had been whipped she showed the witness a mark on her shoulder, but as Lucinda wore a flannel dress, Mrs. Miller thought that the mark was caused by perspiration and erudations from the flannel, and she gave the matter no further attention. At that time the witness did not for the moment, remember that Lucinda had been whipped just before. Here followed the regular formula regarding the tendency of the discipline, the disposition of the officers, &c., and the witness corroborated the testimony of all the other witnesses for the defense. Witness knew nothing about

THE CASE OF MARY FALEY

who was said to have been worked until she fainted. At the officers' meeting, so often referred to in the testimony, the witness was present, and she did not hear Mr. Avery say that he could or would blast the reputation of any officer who was disloyal to the institution. Then witness described the meeting, which description has already been extensively published, and in the course of her recital, she took occasion, for the second or third time in her testimony, to assure the committee that she was honest. The effect of the description was not appreciably noticeable in the quiet countenances of the Legislative gentlemen. She interpreted Mr. Avery's action to mean that if Miss McCoy had exercised more patience there would have been no necessity of an officers' meeting. Witness had never witnessed an instance of punishment by Miss McCoy, that she (witness) considered too severe. Mrs. Miller had never called Martha Cale a "biarsted thing" or a "trollope." She never used such language. The witness was not a connoisseur of rat soup, as she had never tasted any. The witness subscribed to the regular formula regarding discipline, &c.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Miller said that instances were known where girls deliberately stripped themselves of necessary clothing so that they might catch cold, and be sent to the infirmary. The witness said that she violated the rules of the house, in encouraging the girls to believe that she placed confidence in them, and trusted them. She had heard girls cry out, while being punished by Miss McCoy, in the halls, "Oh don't Miss McCoy, I'll never do it again." Witness knew girls to be confined in the lock-up for a time longer than a week. After this the whole business of the affair referred at the officers' meeting was gone over, but it was not shown by the testimony of the witness, that the purpose of that meeting was to intimidate the officers into keeping silence about the occurrences inside the walls of the Refuge. The witness refused to answer a question propounded by Mr. Gill, as to her knowledge of the reason that induced Miss McCoy to have that meeting called. The instillation of truth into the girls, was considered a powerful element of reform, and the officers gave that element of reform very comprehensive attention. This statement is remarkable from the fact that a great number of witnesses in the present investigation testified that the truth was not in a majority of the inmates, and that they could not at all be depended upon. The witness explained that when she said that she violated the rules in reposing confidence in the girls, she meant that she had given the closet keys to them, which was a violation of the rules. At this juncture the examination of the witness having been concluded, Mr. Plummer announced that a cessation would be necessary, owing to a pressing business call upon Mr. Swartzwelder, and an adjournment was taken until this morning at nine o'clock.

PREPARING TO MOVE.

In passing from the Refuge the attention of the GAZETTE reporter was attacted by a large and empty express wagon standing in front of the main entrance. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case the thought that there was to be a removal of somebody's household was suggested to him, and he immediately instituted an investigation. It was ascertained, from a reliable source that the wagon was to be used in the transfer of Mr. Avery's library to some other place. The reporter's informant assured him that the Superintendent would not remain a day after the investigation was concluded, if all things could be arranged for his departure. Many of the officers, it was said, were in the same frame of mind, and it was positively asserted that among the first lady officers to leave would be Miss McCoy, and the Misses Pense. It appears that the officers generally feel that it will be incumbent upon them to seek fresh fields, and pastures new, but just how far they have advanced in their preparation to take leave of the Refuge has not, as yet, transpired.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wm. Long, of Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

James Gilland, of Tarentum, Allegheny county, filed a similar petition, which was referred to the same Register.

Wm. Stewart, bankrupt. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the discharge of certain real estate discharged of liens and incumbrances.

John A. Oberly, bankrupt. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 29th inst. before Register Rogers, to consider a proposition for composition.

C. Schichtenberger et al. vs. Mercer, Well & Oxenham. Order made for trial by jury at special term of Court beginning on third Monday of February, 1876.

Thos Kernan, bankrupt. Petition of Ramsey, Barker & Co., creditors presented and order made for examination of bankrupts before Register Shaffer.

John J. Allen, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real personal property and leasehold real estate presented and order made confirming the sale, nisi.

D. C. Erhart, bankrupt. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate having been confirmed *nisi*, and no exceptions having been made, the same is confirmed absolutely.

Conrad M. Harmer, bankrupt. Argument on rule on Wm. M. Dravo to show cause why he should not deliver to the assignee books and vouchers of C. M. Harmer & Co., by M. Fitzsimmons for and Creedy contra. Decision reserved.

John M. Faas, bankrupt. Hearing on petition of assignee for leave to sell real estate discharged of liens was adjourned till 9th inst.

James B. McFadden, bankrupt. On petition of assignee, order made for the sale of certain goods and adjudgments.

Henderson Rodgers, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property and real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Adam E. Sweet, Susquehanna county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy presented and referred to Register Willard.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Samuel Duff vs. John R. McMahon. Verdict for plaintiff for $15,706.77.

Mellor Brothers vs. Jacob Snyder et ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $106.

James Shaw, for use, vs. John Dixon and Samuel Coverman. On trial.

Lauer & Gilles vs. J. H. Dierker. On trial.

Jno. Guiser vs. heirs of Alex. Haslett, deceased, et al.; previously reported. Verdict for defendants.

R. C. Sutton vs. Bridge & Bowman, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $400.

John Quinn vs. Elizabeth McGarr; action to recover moneys alleged to have been loaned. Verdict for defendant.

Sands & Reineman, for use vs. John A. McKelvy; action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $402.

Edward McCabe was appointed Judge of Election of the First precinct of the Sixteenth ward, vice James McCaffrery, removed from the district.

Victor Voeghly was appointed Judge of Election of the Ninth district of the Sixteenth ward, vice Jos. H. Baker, removed from the district.

W. E. Boyd, Republican, was appointed Judge of Elections, and J. F. Hickman, Republican, and S. W. Ewing, Democrat, were appointed Inspectors for Collier township.

Trial List for To-day.

Hamilton, trustee, vs. Campbell et al.
Jackson vs. McKee et al.
Linhart vs. Bowes et al.
Young, trustee, vs. Wood.
McCluskan, trustee, vs. Brown.
Clegg vs. Nelson et al.
Davis vs. Gothold.
Hosack vs. Brinker et al.
Lanahan vs. Jennings.
Lanahan & Collier vs Jenning.
Hermann, trustee, vs. Kaun.
McClurg vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company et al.
Lippman & Co. vs. Morkowitz.
Croft vs. Fulloch.
Katz vs. King.
White, assignee, vs. Evening Telegraph Company.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

James Gillespie vs. Executors of D. Gillespie, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,000.

Patrick Kearns vs. Wm. Brown et al. On trial.

A. J. Pentecost vs. James Godfrey. John Starkey, Eugene McGarry, and W. H. McGary, previously reported. Jury out.

Wm. Chambers vs. David Gregg, previously reported. Jury out.

John B. Arthurs vs. Wm. Knock and Frederick Lang, partners as Knock & Lang. Action to recover money paid for the building of a barouche, as well as articles furnished with which to construct it. The defendants built a barouche for plaintiff, which it is claimed, was not what was bargained for. Verdict for plaintiff for $204.50.

Rafferty, trustee, vs. Campbell.
Albeitz vs. Mark.
Rodelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Coyle.
Dore vs. Brinton.
Ward vs. Lemon.
Devinney vs. Aughinbaugh et al.
Ward et ux. vs. Miller.
Cramer vs. May.
Clark vs. Miller.
Quinn et ux. vs. The Pitsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railroad Company.
McIntosh & Phillips vs. Wrighter.
Barr vs. The Allegheny Trust Company.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Maria Ruckreigle, deceased. The rule on John Emmel, Sr., late guardian, to pay over money in his hands was argued and made absolute.

The petition of Daniel Winke, guardian of the minor children of David Scott, deceased, for discharge was argued and decision of Court reserved.

The application of Thomas Mellon et al. for the partition of the real estate of Alex. Negley, Jr., deceased, was argued and decision of Court reserved.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The trial of Joseph Flemm, elsewhere reported, occupied the attention of this Court yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Geo. Warden et al.,	John B. Dallas,
Sam'l Keiling et al.,	Samuel B. Coulson,
Zadok Street,	H. Pollock McCord,
C. S. Black,	Jonathan Fulton,
Charles Kimball,	Stephen Dyer,
H. L. Megraw,	James Southern,
John Monaghan alias	John Warner,
Coyne,	Casper Fath,
Charles Steinhauser,	Thos. H. Devereaux,
Louisa Daubenan,	John Fishback et al.,
Worthy Dumbull,	Robert M. Elliott,
Wm. Thompson,	Robert Cowell,
Garrison Moseby,	James McCoy,
John H. Cummings,	George Koahler,
Adam Cosgrave,	John Irwin,
John Parker,	Andrew Lippert,
Daniel Martz,	Thomas Traunter,
Eliza Bell,	J. D. Vierheller et al.
Wm. S. Evans,	

HOMŒOPATHIC
Medicines and Publications.
The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Donau at New York.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. TTH&S

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Unexpected Verdict Against Joseph Flemm.

The Mother Refuses to Testify—She Is Compelled To Do So By The Court—The Evidence of Death From Hemorrhage—A Post Mortem Examination of the Body Held.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Sterritt, the case of the commonwealth against Joseph Flemm, charged with the murder of Miss Maria Amelia Palling, on the South Side, on the thirteenth of last month was taken up. The case having been one of such recent occurrence, and all the circumstances connected with it having been so fully stated in the papers at the time and since, it is scarcely necessary here to repeat them.

Great difficulty was encountered in obtaining a jury, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before the panel was complete. The case was then opened by Mr. Stillwagon, who assisted District Attorney Montooth in the prosecution. The defense was represented by Messrs. Gibson and Crawford.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Mrs. Smith, the mother of the deceased. To the surprise of the Court, she refused to be sworn. She based her refusal on the ground that she had wanted a *post mortem* examination made, and that she could not get it. Until this examination was made, she said she would not testify. She also intimated that she could not speak English, but the Court expressed the opinion that she could, and in an altercation which ensued it became evident that the Court was right. Being persistent in her refusal to be sworn, the Court directed her to be committed to jail, there to remain until she was willing to testify under oath. An adjournment was then had until half-past one o'clock, at which time Mrs. Smith was brought into the court room, sworn and placed on the stand, without objection.

THE MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Smith then proceeded to give her testimony as follows:

About 9 o'clock on the night of the shooting Flemm called at her house, and knocked; the daughter said not to let him in, because it was bed time; he knocked again, and finally was let in; he and the daughter went into the parlor; he said that he had been having some trouble at his boarding house, and also some trouble with his next door neighbors; he pulled out his pistol and pointed it at an object, remarking what he would do if they didn't give him his clothing; the mother told him to put it away; the mother then went out and afterwards the girl came into the kitchen and went back again into the room. After she was in between three and five minutes, I heard a shot; after I heard the shot I rushed out; saw the girl bleeding out of the mouth and nose, and stooping down; she was not quite on the floor; Mr. Flemm stood about six or seven feet from her, and had his pistol in his right hand; I asked him what he had done to him; he said she did it herself, and it was accidental, I said, "She did it herself, and you have the pistol?" I stooped down and held the child; I told him he was a mean man for what he had done to my child; I said it couldn't be helped; I told him to run for a doctor; he said it was no use; I looked about and he did not go; after I washed the blood off he wasn't around; sent for neighbors, and finally got Dr. Bahauser; after I had my domestic duties I looked out of the window for help; Dr. Rahauser and Father Duffiner came about ten minutes after; they took the girl off my lap and put her on the lounge; she lived about an hour and a half after the shot; Dr. Rahauser said the girl couldn't live; that there was no use to do anything; he told Father Duffiner to go on with the ceremony, when I knelt down upon my knee I saw the blood coming out of her mouth about three fingers thick; and a little water coming out of her eyes; Joseph Flemm hadn't been visiting her long; I couldn't tell how long; at first he only came there and then; only about two weeks before he commenced to come regularly; sometimes he came every night, and sometimes not; I couldn't tell particularly whether there was a marriage engagement between the prisoner and the girl; the girl told me on Christmas he asked me if I wouldn't give him the girl; I told him I could not say yes, because the girl was too young for him; about four years ago I knew him and his family; he didn't visit the girl then; about three months before Christmas, I mean, he first came to our house as a visitor to the girl; he had a revolver once in my house between Christmas and New Years; he told me it was a six-loader, and that he bought it; it was about five minutes till Flemm came back after he left that evening; they put me out in the kitchen and locked the door on me when they did; I don't know whether Flemm was there then or not; at first I thought there was only one shot fired, but afterwards I got so much excited I thought there were two; my daughter was in good health that evening; my daughter did not speak while I was in the room; when the girl came out to the kitchen I looked up to her and thought there was something wrong; she looked pale and white in the face like white bosom; she went to the cupboard and got a drink and turned her back so I couldn't see her face; she said, "Mother, are you nearly done?" I said, "Why?" She said, "I want you to come in. Mr. Flemm looks awful queer and funny." I said I would be in in a few minutes; while I was hanging up three or four pieces of clothing, the pistol was fired; the girl had gone in.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Gibson. The main points brought out were that she never thought that the shooting was accidental, and that she believed that her daughter was choked before being shot.

DR. RAHAUSER'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. G. W. Rahauser, who was in attendance upon the girl, was the next witness sworn for the prosecution, and testified in substance the same as he did before the coroner's jury and at the preliminary investigation. He was called to the house after the death ensued from hemorrhage, which could not have been caused by the pistol ball wound in the eye, and that in fact he was not positive that the ball entered the eye, but believed the eye was forced from the back in the way that might have been caused by a bullet fired upward through the mouth.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Heyl, sworn—This witness testified that she lived near Mrs. Smith's residence; she heard a shot fired, and presently a little girl, who was much excited, came and told her that Miss Palling had been shot; while witness was on her way to the house, she heard another shot fired; she entered the house and found the girl in her mother's arms, with much blood flowing from her mouth and nose.

TESTIMONY OF THE OFFICERS.

Joseph Allen, Robert Hamilton and M. O. W. Jones, policemen, testified in reference to the arrest of the prisoner, and his conduct afterwards. To the officers he at first stated that Miss Palling fired the shot herself; after he was in the lock-up, one of the witnesses, to extract a confession from him, told the prisoner that the deceased was able to speak, and that she had said that he shot her. Flemm then admitted that he had fired the shot, but that he had no intention to kill her. He had supposed that the revolver was only a six shooter, and he and the girl had withdrawn six cartridges from it. He then pointed the pistol at the girl with the remark that he would shoot a certain man in that way, and pulling the trigger the seventh cartridge, whose existence he claimed not to have known, was discharged. The chamber of the revolver, when taken possession of at the time of Flemm's arrest, contained nothing but an empty shell. The remaining six cartridges the prisoner gave to the officers.

Peter Kreps, Miss Mary Courth and Joseph Hacke corroborated the testimony of other witnesses in reference to the supposed hemorrhage, and also in regard to the apparent coolness and indifference of the prisoner when arrested.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense was then opened. The first witness who took the stand was Dr. M. A. Arnold. He testified that in company with Dr. W. N. Patton he made a superficial *post mortem* examination of the body on the 21st of January. The ball entered the left eye at the inner corner, and lodged in the left hemisphere of the brain. The wound was undoubtedly such as to cause death instantly or in a very short time. Found the ball but did not extract it.

Cross Examined—There could possibly have been a hemorrhage from some other portion of the body, caused by the fall, the rupture of a blood vessel, or some other cause, but there was no evidence of each having occurred. The passage of the blood in the head severed no large blood vessel, and the wound would not likely cause a large flow of blood from the mouth and nostrils. Found no wound in the mouth.

Re-direct—The witness was examined somewhat informally as to the character of the accused, and testified that he had known him for some time and knew his general character to be good, and that he was not what could be called an intemperate man.

Dr. W. N. Patton, sworn—His testimony was simply corroborative of that of Dr. Arnold, he having assisted in the *post mortem* examination.

Alderman Mark Donley, Mr. Cunnigham and Mr. Ihmsen, proprietors of the glass works where Flemm was employed, Joseph Muehler, manager of the works, Alderman George Mercer, and several other witnesses testified to the uniformly good character of the prisoner.

Wm. Burns, sworn—Heard a noise on the night of the shooting; looked out the window and saw Flemm and the boy going out; asked what was the matter; the boy said his sister was dead; Flemm said there was an accident; witness went to the house (Palling's) and met Mrs. Palling, who was much excited; she requested the witness to go for a doctor, which he did.

John B. Duffner, sworn—Is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church; Flemm asked him to perform the marriage ceremony between himself and deceased; witness demurred, but did not positively refuse.

CONCLUSION—THE VERDICT.

At the conclusion of the testimony the counsel for the prosecution held a consultation, and agreeing to submit the case without argument, so stated to the Court. The charge was then made to the jury by Judge Sterrett, and the case was submitted, the jury retiring about half-past five o'clock. The Court remained in session until six o'clock, and then adjourned until half-past eight o'clock.

At the latter hour the Court re-assembled, and the prisoner was brought to the bar. At about a quarter of nine o'clock the jury came in and returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree." The prisoner displayed no emotion, but the sudden drooping of his eyelids, and a look of pain that clouded his face, told very plainly that the verdict was as unexpected by him as it was by the spectators.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Ministerial Association—An Essay by Rev. S. J. Fisher Advocating the Withdrawal of the Bible from the Schools—A General Discussion on the Subject.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association held a regular meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Bittenger, of Sewickley, presided, and Rev. W. H. McMillan was secretary. The regular question for discussion was "The Solution of the Difficulty of the Retention of the Bible in the Public Schools."

REV. MR. FISHER'S ADDRESS.

According to previous appointment, Rev. S. J. Fisher, of the Swissvale Presbyterian Church, opened the discussion by reading an essay, entitled "The Bible and the Public Schools." The paper was one displaying careful preparation and deep thought, and we regret that our space forbids us from giving more than a brief synopsis of it. The paper opened as follows:

"Some one has said, 'every man is by nature a Universalist,' and we may likewise assert that every Protestant will naturally resist the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. It seems to be the destruction of inherited rights, and the relinquishment of a powerful instrument for good; and the instincts of Protestantism revolt against the faintest appearance of surrender. There is, however, something in Protestant Christianity higher than mere instinct or prejudice, and reason, conscience and revelation teach alike that natural man and the natural Protestant the folly of a hasty judgement. Let me define my position, that the following argument may be understood: 1st. I do not assert the necessity of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. Nor, 2d, That education without religion is complete. The simple question is this: Has Protestant Christianity a right to demand the use of the Bible in the public schools which are supported by taxation? In upholding the negative, I ask you to notice, first, that the Bible is a *sectarian* book. I am aware that this is in some respects an unfortunate word, for it suggests simply a contest between Romanist and Protestant, and you may employ whatever name may be more expressive, but the fact will remain the same. Let us not forget that this is not a mere question of translations or versions, nor of differences between Romanist and Protestant. It includes also those who receive the Bible in part—as the Jews—and also those who deny it in any sense to be the Word of God. Jew and Infidel have conscientious scruples which demand consideration in the settlement of this question, and the Bible must be regarded in relation to them. * *

"* * So long as it is not accepted by all and conflicts with the religion of some, it must remain a sectarian book, though it be received by the vast majority of men.

"In demanding the use of this book in the public schools, one of two or both purposes are sought, either worship or instruction. * * *

"If worship is designed, the State is bound to see that such a purpose is properly carried out, and that it be made acceptable to God. This involves the careful scrutiny of the religious character of every teacher and the test of the purity of his faith."

In answer to the claim that "the highest prosperity of the State is reached only through a diffusion of religion and morality" and that therefore "it is the office of the State to use the Bible and instruct in religion," the speaker said: "It is no part of the work of the Government for several reasons. I put aside the plea of self-preservation, because a *major premise* of such large extent that it includes absurd conclusions. It must be determined by facts, and if it could be sustained it would follow that Massachusetts was wrong in surrendering the Constitution which declared the necessity of religion and morality for the endurance of the State, and therefore compelled the support of the clergy and the attendance upon worship. In admitting that a compulsory taxation and attendance were wrong, our opponents yield the whole question, for self-preservation may be accomplished otherwise. One reason for the negative position I hold is, therefore, that this plea proves too much. If it can command the reading of the Bible, it is logical to go further and secure the fullest result. It must employ men especially fitted for such instruction; it must give time and means to reach the greatest results. Why shall we stop with the reading of the Bible? Logic and experience demand the greatest attention to religious instruction, as a child's spiritual condition surpasses in interest its temporal and dying life. You are bound to compel attendance upon the study of this Word, and no plea of conscience is admissable, as the security of the State, like the right of eminent domain, is above the interests of the individual. * * If the Government represents the majority and is bound to follow the principles of that majority, then it must propagate religion, as the individual is bound to propagate it."

The denial is further denied on the ground of its unconstitutionality. "The Federal Contitution, in the first place, prohibits 'any law respecting an establishment of religion, the Legislatures have not been left at liberty to effect a union of Church and State, or to establish preferences by law in favor of any one religious persuasion or mode of worship. Whatever establishes a distinction against one class or sect is unjust, and that which the distinction operates unfavorably—a persecution. It is not mere toleration which is established in our sytem, but religious equality." These words of Judge Cooley express emphatic rei